FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JUNE 1984

Gulf Conflict

Military Situation — Iraqi warplanes attacked four "large maritime targets" south of Khark Island early on 24 June, scoring accurate and effective hits, a military communique carried by INA announced. A Greek tanker was hit in the attack while loading at Khark, but the missile did not cause serious damage and the ship was able to proceed toward Dubayy, according to Athens radio. The latest Iraqi attack came after London shipping insurers had begun reducing their rates on cargoes shipped to and from Khark Island in light of the absence of attacks during the previous 2 weeks, AFP noted. Baghdad's *ATH-THAWRAH* said the new attack was "tangible confirmation" that Iraq's blockade of Khark and other Iranian ports will continue and escalate until the Iranian rulers are "choked to death," INA reported. The paper warned that Iraq will respond to any new "aggression" by destroying and burning the terminal and by striking at vital strategic targets inside Iran, adding that the Iraqi Army is ready to crush any Iranian offensive. An "informed source" cited by Tehran radio viewed the Iraqi attack as an attempt to "blackmail" the GCC chiefs of staff, who began an emergency meeting in Riyadh the previous evening.

Meanwhile, in communiques and statements broadcast by Baghdad and Voice of the Masses radios, Iraq accused Iran of shelling civilian targets in Basra Governorate on the nights of 21-22 and 24-25 June. An Iranian spokesman cited by IRNA denied the Iraqi accusations, stating that Iraq was making such claims to justify future attacks on Iranian civilian targets. An Iranian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman likewise dismissed the Iraqi foreign minister's earlier accusations that Iran had shelled civilian targets and was massing troops in Abadan and Khorramshahr, asserting in a statement reported by Tehran radio that Iraq is preparing a new attack on Iranian residential areas. He also affirmed that Iran has no objection to the deployment of a UN inspection team to monitor observance of the mutual undertaking not to hit civilian targets, adding that a UN delegation will arrive in Tehran on 26 June to discuss arrangements in this regard.

In another development, IRNA announced that Iran has acquired documents from a U.S. Air Force base in Spain showing that the United States supplied Iraq with mustard gas which was used against Iran's offensive in February. IRNA also cited reports that Chile has begun shipping cluster bombs to Iraq.

GCC Meeting — The GCC chiefs of staff discussed military cooperation during their meeting in Riyadh on 23 June, according to SPA. Radio Monte Carlo said the conferees recommended granting some $2 billion to Oman to help it develop its air defense system and improve its radar network in the Strait of Hormuz to monitor any Iranian attempt to obstruct navigation there. "Well informed sources" cited by the radio also disclosed that the chiefs of staff formulated plans for a new military strategy whereby the armed forces of the GCC states will come under a "semiunified" command and will carry out military moves to protect the territorial waters of these states.

Kuwaiti Security — Kuwait intends to take effective security measures to tighten control over its coastline and territorial waters and prevent infiltration into the country by sea, the Kuwaiti interior minister announced in a press statement reported by KUNA. Noting that 30 infiltrators have been arrested, he said the authorities will thoroughly search every vessel that approaches the Kuwaiti coastline.

Jerusalem Day — Iranian President ʻAli Khameneʻi, in a Friday sermon carried by Tehran radio, called on the Islamic world to observe International Jerusalem Day on 29 June, stressing Iran's refusal to accept the existence of Israel and its commitment to "move toward the Zionists and utterly extirpate this cancer" as soon as it has successfully concluded the war with the Iraqi regime, which is "at the service of the Zionists."

Iran

Soviet Delegation — The visiting Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Power and Electricity Minister Aleksey Makukhin discussed construction activities at the Esfahan and Ahvaz power plants during talks with officials in Tehran on 24 June, IRNA reported.

Khalkhali — Judge Sadeq Khalkhali was among a number of deputies whose election credentials were referred to the investigation commission of the Majlis, Tehran radio noted.

Lebanon

After a lengthy meeting in Bikfayya on 23 June, the Cabinet appointed a new Army commander and members of the Military Council and also created a General Directorate for State Security, Beirut radio announced. The new commander is General Michel ʻAwn, who replaces General Ibrahim Tannus. The Military Council will meet shortly under ʻAwn's chairmanship to discuss plans to restore security in Beirut and reopen crossing points and public services as a first step toward reuniting the capital, the radio noted. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad subsequently telephoned President Amin al-Jumayyil to congratulate the Lebanese leader on his Cabinet's decisions, expressing hope that all sides will continue to cooperate and promote reconciliation, the radio reported.

The security situation in the capital remained precarious as 5 people were killed and about 50 others were wounded in further shelling on 23 June, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. While the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon accused gunmen in West Beirut of exacerbating the situation just before the Cabinet meeting, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio blamed the Lebanese Forces for the fighting, asserting that they had responded to Gen Tannus' resignation by attempting to advance on nationalist positions in central Beirut.

Meanwhile, an Austrian diplomat was murdered in West Beirut and a Libyan diplomat was abducted from his hotel by an extremist Shi'ite group demanding that Libya release Imam Musa as-Sadr, the Lebanese Shi'ite leader who disappeared in Libya in 1978, Voice of Lebanon reported. Security men from the Amal Movement subsequently stormed the site where the Libyan was held, freeing him alive and well, according to Beirut radio.

In the Al-Biqa' valley, Israeli troops set fire to cornfields near the cease-fire line on 22 June, but the fire spread to nearby minefields, sparking explosions which caused panic among local residents, AFP reported. The Israeli measure followed an attack on an IDF unit near 'Ammiq in which an IDF soldier was wounded and two "terrorists" were killed, according to Jerusalem radio.

Egypt

In a speech to the People's Assembly and Consultative Council broadcast by Cairo radio, President Husni Mubarak stated that he neither seeks nor accepts the position of president for life. Voicing the opinion that holders of the office should be limited to two terms, Mubarak said he is pleased to be "the first Egyptian president to whom this rule will apply."

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, Mubarak said Egypt feels duty-bound to take "new steps in the coming weeks." He appealed to Iran to build "bridges of dialogue" and to end the conflict, adding that while Egypt is not a party to the war, it wishes to be a partner in establishing peace. Mubarak also called for a "coordinated Arab stand" on the Palestinian problem and asserted that any Israeli delay in withdrawing from Lebanon will produce "negative results" threatening peace and security in the area.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, according to MENA, reported that Egypt and the USSR will exchange ambassadors "within a few weeks." The paper said Ambassador Salah Basyuni is expected to be named as envoy to the Soviet Union.

PLO Affairs

The third session of the intra-Palestinian dialogue resumed in Aden on 23 June following a week-long break that enabled the participating delegations to hold consultations with their respective leaderships, Aden radio reported.

Western Sahara

The Moroccan newspaper *AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI* described recent reported Polisario attacks against Moroccan forces as "imaginary," asserting that the visit of an international group of journalists to the "Moroccan Saharan provinces" has uncovered these "lies," according to MAP.

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Activities, Comments by PLO's Yasir 'Arafat

Says PNC To Meet

LD221718 Kuwait KUNA in English 1216 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] London, June 22 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that the Palestinian National Council (PNC) would be invited to meet after the result of today's meeting in Aden between the Central Committee of Fatah and the "Democratic Alliance" of the other four Palestinian organizations.

In an interview with the Saudi newspaper *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* published here Friday, Abu Ammar pointed out that the "popular Palestinian conference" would be held at the same time and in the same place as the PNC meeting.

He expressed his "astonishment" that some Arab and Palestinian circles had opposed the idea of holding this popular meeting. The Palestinian leader insisted that the meeting was "a revolutionary phenomenon," reaffirming the "importance of participation of the broad masses of the Palestinian people in the PLO march."

The paper predicted that both the PNC and popular meetings would be held on July 10.

Confers With Spanish Envoy

JN221720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received at the Palestinian command headquarters in Tunis yesterday evening Antonio Fournier Bermejo, the Spanish ambassador in Tunis. Our correspondent said that the Spanish ambassador affirmed to brother leader Abu 'Ammar his country's support for convening an international conference on the Middle East issue.

The Spanish ambassador reiterated Spain's support for our Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their inalienable national rights.

Our correspondent added that brother leader Abu 'Ammar reviewed with the Spanish ambassador the developments in the Palestinian and international arenas and the developments in the Iraq-Iran war and ways of ending it.

Interviewed by AT-TADAMUN

JN221724 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed the need to restore order to the Arab house beginning with Egypt's return to the Arab fold, halting the Iraq-Iran war, ending Arab differences, and settling Palestinian-Syrian relations.

In an interview with the London *AT-TADAMUN* magazine to be published on Saturday, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: The danger is imminent and threatens the entire region. The threat of sectarian partitioning necessitates that we do not relinquish Syria just as we have not relinquished Egypt.

Warns of U.S. Propaganda

JN231758 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has warned of the consequences in the escalation of the political and propaganda campaign that the U.S. Administration is currently carrying out with the cooperation of the Zionist enemy against the Palestinian people and the PLO. He said that the campaign is an attempt to distort the Palestinian national struggle and to harm the PLO's political position on all levels by describing it as a terrorist organization.

In messages he sent to the chairmen of the nonaligned states, the OAU, the Arab League secretary general, and the ICO secretary general, Abu 'Ammar explained the seriousness of what is taking place in the U.S. Congress regarding discussions of what has been described as the law of protecting America from terrorism. He also explained the seriousness of the continuous attempts to involve the PLO's name in the disputes taking place in U.S. Administration circles, the specialized committees inside Congress, and on the pages of the U.S. papers. Abu 'Ammar said that this is an unprecedented U.S. Administration action against our Palestinian people and their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, which is recognized by the international forums and international, Arab, Islamic, African, and nonaligned states.

On PLO Unity, Strength

JN231801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the restoration of the PLO's unity and strength is a basic need in order to confront developments in the international arena.

In a speech during a meeting with officials of the unified information department in Tunis the night before last, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the U.S. presidential election that will begin in November 1984 and the legislative elections in the Zionist entity that will start on 23 July necessitate that the PLO move politically in the international arena. He said that the PLO must take this action while it enjoys full strength.

In this regard, Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed the importance of convening the PNC's 17th session at the beginning of next month. He said that this session will strengthen Palestinian ranks and contribute toward strengthening the PLO's role on all levels.

Sends Message to Soviets

JN241812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has addressed an important message to the Soviet leadership. The message deals with the recent developments of the Palestinian, Arab and international situation, particularly with the Iraq-Iran war.

This is the second message that Brother Abu 'Ammar has addressed to the Soviet leadership in a week. In his first message, Abu 'Ammar explained the dangers to the region due to the escalation of the policy of Zionist-U.S. terrorism and aggression toward the region. 'Arafat also pointed to the consequences that would result from the expansion of the Iraq-Iran war and the direct U.S. military interference in the Gulf region in an attempt to impose full control over the destiny of the region.

Views W. Bank Appointments

JN241904 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has commented on the Zionist enemy's recent decision regarding the appointment of mayors in Ramallah, Nabulus, Hebron, and Al-Birah to replace the legitimate and elected mayors, whom the enemy attempted to liquidate and assassinate. He said that the fate of this conspiratorial step will be the same fate that our people inflicted on the official in charge of the Zionist civil administration, Menahem Milson, who with his masters in the enemy's government, disappeared after receiving lessons of Palestinian steadfastness and determination to confront and foil the Palestinian part of the Camp David conspiracy, which is represented by the civil administration and authority.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar added that the revolutionary steadfastness of our people and their national leadership inside the occupied homeland is the best proof of this revolutionary determination to defeat all the enemy's criminal designs to liquidate our national cause.

Regarding the Israeli elections, brother leader Abu 'Ammar reiterated the PLO's stand which is that there is no difference between the Zionist Likud and Labor Parties.

Further Materials on Palestinian Dialogue

Al-Wazir on Aden Meeting

LD221952 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From the "Palestinian Arab People's Corner" program]

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee, is participating in today's program. At the request of our Aden correspondent, Ahmed 'Abadah, he comments on the importance of the quadripartite Palestinian meeting which is taking place in the capital of the PDRY and in which the representatives of Fatah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Palestinian Communist Party are participating. Brother Abu Jihad is at the microphone:

[Begin Al-Wazir recording] The dialogues began between us and the brothers and comrades from the Palestinian organizations, patriotic Palestinian personalities, and Palestinian mass organizations in order to rebuild the solid grounds from which our struggle can become stronger and more solid — that is by returning to the unity of Palestinian action.

The previous dialogues, whether earlier in Aden or after that in the two rounds of talks in Algeria, were themselves new starting points on that path. Their mere occurrence is considered an advanced step on the road toward Palestinian national unity. In these meetings the political and administrative issues presented were discussed with a perceptive spirit full of understanding of national responsibilities and duties in this stage of Palestinian action and revolution.

The Palestinian revolution is facing challenges. The first challenge is how to directly speed up the consolidation of national unity, Palestinian national unity, stressing the importance of speeding it up and reaching practical results in its attainment. This is what we have started in our dialogue. The second challenge is how to reach a political and administrative program which defines the duties of the coming stage. This in itself is one of the principal duties confronting us. The third challenge is how to materialize this unity in convening the PNC quickly. Because of this we are also dedicating the talks to determining the date of the PNC as soon as possible in order to be able to concentrate on the Palestinian mission. In this we express the will of our people to consolidate and renew their confidence in the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people and our Palestinian struggle. The fourth challenge is how to escalate the political and military struggle against the dangers that confront our people and against the continuous Zionist aggression aimed at terrorizing our people inside the occupied land and at liquidating the existence and the strength of our cause as the PLO.

We must face up to these challenges and shoulder our responsibilities in their regard. That is why in our current dialogues we are very anxious with open hearts and minds to agree on those issues on which there is a possibility of agreement and to discuss the points of disagreement that might obstruct our way. But there is an insistence on reaching a result. The result we want is to reach a united political and administrative program and agreement on a date to convene the PNC, where all the forces of our people meet to draw up a plan and program for the future stage of the Palestinian revolution. We are strongly confident that this meeting in Aden, which complements and follows up the Algiers meeting, will establish the final formulas for this agreement; that there will be practical results that will satisfy our people, consolidate the confidence of our Arab nation everywhere, and allow our allies and friends to trust that the Palestinian revolution still has a united tool and united leadership whose legitimacy is being reinforced every day and whose struggle is increasing, and that it is consolidating its national line of struggle which clashes with all imperialist plans, all isolating plans, and all aggressive Zionist plans aimed at liquidating the cause and finding solutions according to the enemies' wishes.

In fulfilling its aims of serving the Palestinian people's struggle and achieving victories on the long path of this struggle, the PLO is confident that all the comrades and friends are supporting this struggle and supporting this heroic stand against consecutive aggressions.

We are confident that our comrades in the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and all liberation movements are continuously supporting this struggle. This support has materialized in international circles and in the strong bilateral relations that are developing every day between the Palestinian revolution and the PLO and the Soviet Union and socialist countries. What is achieved in this is supporting the Palestinian struggle and supporting the steadfastness of our Palestinian people in our occupied land while they are confronting the continuous campaigns of aggression, oppression, and terrorism. Every day this people faces new campaigns of oppression and terrorism. The Zionist enemy wants to destroy the life of the Palestinian people in the occupied areas, the West Bank, and Gaza Strip, and in the regions of Galilee and Negev where they live, the Zionist enemy and the Israeli army forces continue their campaigns of terror in order to subdue the will of our people to their plans. But the Palestinian people are firm in confronting them and will not end their struggle except when they fulfill its aims of freedom, independence, and the right to self-determination and to establish a national Palestinian state on their national soil.

In our Palestinian National Councils and official Palestinian popular meetings there is great appreciation of the support given by the Soviet comrades. Through their national institutions the Palestinian people have always announced their stance and response to the ideas and projects submitted by the Soviet comrades to support this people's struggle and to recognize their right to self-determination and to establish a national Palestinian state; to the Soviet Union's view on how to treat the issue of the Middle East; and to its call for an international conference. The PNC, in all its sessions, has always responded positively toward these projects. [end recording]

Al-Wazir Arrives in Aden

JN221736 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and head of the Fatah movement delegation to the Palestinian dialogue, arrived in Aden today to participate in the third round of the dialogue, which was temporarily suspended at the end of last week to allow for further decisive consultations at the request of a number of the parties to the dialogue.

AD-DUSTUR on Dialogue

JN241057 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Jun 84 pp 1, 21

[Nabil 'Amr dispatch]

[Excerpts] Aden — Palestinian observers regard the recent statements of Faruq Qaddumi, alias Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO's Political Department and member of the Fatah Central Committee, that the leadership of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is not subject to bargaining or discussion, as a message with far reaching implications in the Aden dialogue between the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine on the one hand and the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestinian Liberation Front on the other.

The observers add that the wager that the forums hostile to Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Fatah movement would play the bargaining game had been foiled due to Fatah's success in entrenching its relations with the USSR and the Lebanese Communist Party, the settlement of the dispute with the Lebanese Communist Party following the Tripoli events last year between this party and the Islamic Unification Movement, Fatah's strong relations with the socialist bloc countries and these countries' eagerness to maintain 'Arafat's leadership, and Fatah's proposal of an integrated working paper for the political and organizational future of the Palestinian situation to the Aden dialogue.

Sources close to Abu 'Ammar said that he wants the PLO to emerge from the doldrums and that arbitration should be referred to the PNC, within which many parties are afraid of a confrontation. This is because Abu 'Ammar may occasionally admit that he may have violated PNC resolutions by visiting Cairo, but he does not admit that he made a mistake. However, he says that he has justifications for his action and that he has something to say to the PNC, the Palestinian people, and the legitimate Palestinian institutions at the appropriate time.

'Substantial' Progress Reported

JN250716 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 25 Jun 84 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] Amman — Reconciliation talks which started in Aden Saturday among various Palestinian factions have made "substantial progress" in narrowing political differences between Fatah, the mainstream commando faction, and a left-wing four-faction "Democratic Alliance," Palestinian sources said Sunday.

Representatives of the factions gathered in the South Yemeni capital have reached a tentative agreement on political differences and were discussing calls for organisational reforms Sunday, according to the sources.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Aden, 'Abbas Zaki, was quoted by the French news agency, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, as saying "the talks are advancing despite difficulties."

Mr. Zaki also told AFP that the four-faction alliance "cannot afford to sever relations with Fatah which enjoys the broadest popular power base within the Palestinian community."

Both Amman and Damascus based PLO officials told the *JORDAN TIMES* Sunday that the ongoing talks have made progress towards settling factional differences and restoring the PLO's unity.

They did not reveal the exact nature of the agreement, but the political differences cover a rebellion within the Fatah movement in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's controversial reconciliation with Egypt in last December.

Well-informed Palestinian sources, however, predicted Sunday that a final agreement would not include an explicit condemnation of Mr. 'Arafat's visit to Cairo but will only "consider it (the visit) as a violation of resolutions adopted by the Palestine

National Council (PNC) which should referred [as published] to the next PNC session for a final verdict."

The sources also expected the final agreement to include a condemnation of "those who resorted to the gun to resolve their political differences during the Tripoli events" without directly referring to the rebels or their Syrian backers.

A Palestinian official, who had voiced optimism about the success of the Aden talks, warned Sunday that obstacles might emerge during the final stage of wording the final statement.

"Fatah would like the final statement to be rather vague and flexible so as not to keep all options open," he said.

Fatah officials in Aden, who were contacted by the *JORDAN TIMES* Sunday morning, said that the leaders of the five delegations to the talks discussed the disputed political issues and then referred to a special wording committee which was assigned to formulate the final statement.

The official quoted the leader of the Fatah delegation Deputy Commander of PLO Forces Khalil al-Wazir, as saying in his opening statement: "We (the Palestinian factions) cannot afford but to re-unite for the sake of our people, our cause and our revolution."

Representatives of the "Democratic Alliance," which includes the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), and the Palestinian Communist Party, said that although they were "committed to reject and resist the political line represented in Mr. 'Arafat's visit to Cairo," the Alliance "will never sacrifice the unity of the PLO."

Two senior officials of the Syrian-backed alliance told the *JORDAN TIMES* Sunday that they were pushing for "comprehensive organisational reforms."

"We shall never agree to return to the previous organisational set-up," Bassam Abu Sharif, spokesman for the Damascus-based PFLP, told the *JORDAN TIMES*.

Mr. Salih Ra'fat, a member of the Political Bureau of the DFLP, also told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the organisational reforms which the alliance is striving for aim at "putting an end to the individual leadership of the PLO."

A comprehensive reform plan as viewed by the Alliance includes proportional representation of all Palestinian factions in all PLO institutions and put constraints on Mr. 'Arafat's moves.

Palestinian Spokesman on French Party Statements

JN241818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] A Palestinian information spokesman has stated the following: The French Socialist Party secretary general's statements last week regarding his stand toward the transfer of the French Embassy to Jerusalem and his welcome of this have created wide reactions on Arab and Palestinian levels. We would like to confirm here that this stand does not necessarily represent the French Government's official stand and that this stand is an attempt to pressure the French Government. A number of French Government officials have stressed that the statements made by Socialist Party officials do not necessarily express the French Government's stand.

'Secret' Palestinian-Jewish Meeting in Vienna

LD241007 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0926 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna, 24 Jun (KUNA) Informed sources here told KUNA today that a meeting, which includes representatives for the Palestinian communities in Europe and European Jews sympathetic to the Palestinian cause, is currently being held in secret in Vienna. They added that this meeting, in whose organization the PLO has not participated, was not advertised, and that its precise venue is not known. It could be described as an "unofficial assessment" of the progress and achievements of the Palestinian struggle for establishing the Palestinian state.

Participating in this meeting is the Jewish-German writer, known for his criticism of Zionist policies (?Dan Diener), who is the chairman of one of the major Jewish groups. Also participating are representatives of Jewish communities in Austria, West Germany, and France. It is being held 1 month before the Israeli general elections.

The Austrian authorities have adopted special tight secret security measures to protect the participants following the explosion of a Turkish diplomat's car in front of the Turkish Embassy building, which resulted in the labor attache's death on Wednesday.

An assistant of Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc denied that there is any official connection between the Austrian Government and the said meeting, which he described as a "completely private affair," but he confirmed that the Austrian Foreign Ministry is well aware of the scope of the discussions in the meeting and the nature of the participants.

Voice of PLO Reports S. Lebanon Operations

JN221658 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese joint resistance men are escalating their heroic operations against Zionist invasion forces' personnel and vehicles in occupied south Lebanon, and inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on these forces.

Last night, a group of resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol with machine guns and rockets in an area east of Tyre. The attack resulted in the wounding or death of several Zionist soldiers.

Another group of resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol last night with machine guns and rockets near the town of Al-Ansariyah on the coastal road between Tyre and Sidon. The attack resulted in several dead or wounded in the ranks of the

Zionist patrol. A Zionist military spokesman admitted both operations and claimed that no one was hurt among his forces. He said that Zionist forces conducted an extensive search operation for the resistance men but were not successful.

Another group of Palestinian and Lebanese joint resistance men detonated a remote-controlled explosive charge yesterday morning while a Zionist military patrol was passing near the village of Dayr Qanun, which is 10 km from Tyre. The explosion resulted in the injury or death of several members of the Zionist patrol. The Zionist military spokesman also admitted this operation, and, as usual, refrained from mentioning losses. But he said that Zionist forces immediately carried out an extensive search campaign for the resistance men, who had returned safely to base.

The Lebanese National Resistance Front accused some members of UNIFIL of cooperating with Zionist invasion forces and even turning in some members of the Front. In a statement published by some Lebanese papers today, the Front warned against this change in UNIFIL's role. It said the resistance men who are able to strike against the Zionist enemy are also able to make everyone who cooperates with the enemy meet the same fate.

Resistance Operation in 'Ammiq Reported

JN231817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance has carried out a series of military operations against the patrols and positions of the Zionist invasion forces which are occupying southern Lebanon.

These operations resulted in the death or wounding of several Zionist soldiers.

Using machine guns and rockets, a group of the resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol near the village of 'Ammiq in western Al-Biqa'.

The attack killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers. A spokesman for the Zionist invasion forces admitted this heroic operation and claimed that only one soldier was seriously wounded. He added that the Israeli forces immediately cordoned off the area and launched a large-scale search campaign for the attackers who returned safely to base.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Chiefs of Staff Confer in Riyadh

LD231953 Riyadh SPA in English 1924 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Riyadh, June 23, SPA — Chiefs of staff of the Gulf Cooperation Council arrived here today to attend an emergency meeting to discuss cooperation in the field of defence.

They include Brigadier Mohammad Sa'id al-Badi, chief of UAE Armed Forces staff, Major General Hasan Ihsan, Omani deputy defence minister and assistant of chief of staff of the Armed Forces, Brigadier Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of Bahraini Armed Forces, Major General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghanim, chief of staff of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces, Colonel Shaykh Mubarak ibn 'Abd al-Rahman al-Thani, chief of state of the Qatari Armed Forces.

On arrival, they were greeted by General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of general staff of the Saudi Armed Forces and other senior Saudi military officials.

Recommendations Kept Secret

JN241922 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jun 84

['Ali Hashim dispatch from Kuwait]

[Text] The GCC chiefs of staff ended their meeting in Riyadh yesterday evening without the GCC Secretariat or their issuing a statement. The chiefs of staff meeting was held in place of an extraordinary meeting that the defense ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, and the Sultanate of Oman were expected to hold.

A GCC Secretariat official told Radio Monte Carlo the recommendations of the chiefs of staff were kept secret because they deal with military issues which cannot be made public. However, one can say these recommendations deal with the security issues the Gulf region is witnessing, and the results of the escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the oil tanker war, and the freedom of navigation in Gulf waters.

Radio Monte Carlo has learned that the chiefs of staff have recommended granting an estimated $2 billion in financial assistance to the Sultanate of Oman to help it in developing its air defense and increasing the effectiveness of the radar network it is establishing in the Strait of Hormuz area to monitor any Iranian activities aimed at obstructing navigation in the Strait.

Well-informed sources also told us the chiefs of staff have formulated a detailed study on a new military strategy the armies of the GCC countries will adopt. This new strategy reportedly calls for the formation of a semiunified command for the armies of the six countries, for placing these armies on a state of full alert, and for carrying out military moves, particularly within the naval and air forces to protect these countries' territorial waters and consequently repulse any attack against any of these countries or any vessel in the area. In formulating their plans, the chiefs of staff depended on the early warning stations recently established to work in coordination with the AWACS operating in Saudi airspace. The chiefs of staff also took into consideration the new missile deals Saudi Arabia and another Gulf country have concluded, in addition to some of the French Exocet missiles which a Gulf country, one of Iran's neighbors, reportedly received a week ago.

Among the most important recommendations the chiefs of staff discussed was the formation of a Gulf rapid deployment force. This recommendation will be submitted to the higher council which comprises the heads and presidents of the six countries so they may study and approve it in their next summit in Kuwait in November.

BAHRAIN

GULF DAILY NEWS on Armed Forces' Buildup

GF230500 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jun 84 p 9

[Text] After years of depending on foreigners to build their armies, some Gulf Arab states now want to get their own men into uniform.

Though rich in terms of oil wealth, small populations have left them no choice in the past but to look overseas — to Pakistan, Jordan and North Yemen — for their military recruits. But the Gulf war has sharpened a drive by Arab monarchies along the western shoreline to ensure that more of their own men carry arms. For Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Oman and Qatar, the 45-month-old war has been a source of concern ever since it began in 1980. Guarded and conservative in their public pronouncements, most Gulf politicians are loath to admit any full scale commitment to strengthening their military machines. But one senior defence chief conceded last week: "The time has come for Gulf Arab states to look inward for their military recruits."

And Saudi Arabia's Defence Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, speaking soon after the Saudi-owned tanker *Yanbu Pride* was hit by a missile on May 16, made a direct appeal to young Saudis and their patriotic instincts. "Saudi youth should step forward and join the military in all services of the Armed Forces," he said. "Young men should carry out their duties for a period exceeding one or two years. After that, whoever chooses to stay can stay and those who wish to return to work in commercial, agricultural and industrial fields have a right to do so." King Fahd himself told students in Saudi eastern region that he felt "our sons in high schools and unversities will be honoured to do the national service when asked."

Informed Gulf sources said that while the Saudis would not necessarily favour full conscription, the government is known to be keen on recruiting semi-educated and educated men to handle the country's vast and sophisticated arms arsenal. The Saudis, whose Armed Forces number about 80,000 men, have spent billions of dollars over the past decade on Western arms, including the U.S.-made F-15 jet fighters which shot down an Iranian F-4 earlier this month in a dogfight.

The number of expatriates serving in the Saudi armed forces is estimated at between 8,000 and 10,000 men. They also include military advisers from countries such as the United States and France on short-term assignments.

Closest of all non-combatant Gulf Arab states to the war's frontlines, Kuwait brought in conscription six years ago and is now preparing its women for service. The country's chief of staff, Major General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghanim, was recently quoted as saying schoolgirls were receiving training in preparation for military service. General Ghanim said the 1978 law which introduced military service for men also provided for female conscription.

Cypriot President Arrives for Bilateral Talks

GF241728 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Cypriot President His Excellency Spiros Kiprianou and a delegation accompanying him arrived in Bahrain at 1630 today on a short visit, during which he will hold talks with senior officials in the state on the development of bilateral relations and current Arab and international issues.

He was received at the airport by Housing Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah and Stephonos (?Kypriades), Cypriot consular agent in the state.

Meets With Amir

GF242017 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1955 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here this evening Cypriot President Spiros Kipriamou, who is currently visiting Manama. [Words indistinct] Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, minister of housing; and the Cypriot consular agent in Bahrain.

During the meeting, views on issues of mutual interest were exchanged and the current developments in the Arab Gulf region and the Cypriot issue reviewed. Also, during the meeting bilateral relations, particularly in economic and trade fields, and Arab and international issues were discussed.

Departs 25 Jun

GF250735 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Manama, 24 Jun (WAKH) — Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and the accompanying delegation left Manama today after a brief visit to Bahrain, during which he held talks with Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah dealing with bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

On his departure, the Cypriot president was seen off by Housing Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah and a number of Bahraini senior officials.

KUWAIT

Interior Minister on Intensifying Security Measures

LD240947 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0836 GMT 24 jun 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 24 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah reportedly said here today Kuwait will take effective security measures in the coming months to tighten control of the Kuwaiti coastline and territorial waters, to implement a comprehensive survey of them, and to end sea infiltration operations.

The Kuwaiti *AL-ANBA'* reported Shaykh Nawwaf saying that in addition to these measures, Kuwait will adopt similar measures to strengthen and develop the land border centers.

He said: "The new plan will subject every ship, launch, and cruiser that approaches the Kuwaiti coastline and territorial waters to a thorough search, after which the owner will be given a card listing the date and place of search and the cargo carried, to be shown in other places and centers of search."

Shaykh Nawwaf confirmed the news that a number of foreigners have recently sneaked into Kuwait, saying: "Those who recently sneaked into Kuwait by sea number only 30, and they have all been arrested."

He said the shortcomings in civil defense measures and in supply shelters, which some people have turned into storage depots, are currently being remedied.

The Kuwaiti interior minister showed his satisfaction with the internal security situation in the country. He affirmed the solidity of the internal front. He said that "rumors about the shaky internal condition are pure fabrications dispelled by the strength and solidity of the internal front and by the cooperation of the citizens and most residents with the security machinery."

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad stressed "the criminals convicted in the recent explosives incidents and sentenced to death will receive their just punishment, and the sentence will be carried at the right time."

He pointed out he will be visiting the State of Qatar this fall in response to the invitation of Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani, "extended during his visit to Kuwait last month, and it embodies the close relations between the two countries and their joint coordination in various spheres including security, as it also comes within the framework of continuous consultation and coordination among the GCC countries. This visit will deal of course with the most prominent security issues for the region's countries."

In reply to a question on the security agreement among the six member countries of the GCC and what has happened to it, Shaykh Nawwaf said: "The security agreement is still under discussion. This does not mean it has been shelved."

Answering another question about that the Kuwaiti security authorities' deporting some Arab citizens directly without giving them the chance to finish their commitments, Shaykh Nawwaf said: "In performing its duties protecting the security and stability of the society, the Ministry of Interior sometimes deports undesirable elements after giving them full opportunity to finish their commitments."

As to whether there is cooperation with the GCC countries concerning the closure of the Kuwaiti sea and land borders, the minister of interior said: "The closure of the sea and land borders in the face of infiltration is primarily a security action, and there is security cooperation among the GCC countries in all security spheres, including intensification of control over land and sea entrances against infiltration."

AL-ANBA' Calls for Arab Unity 'To Ensure Security'

LD241212 Kuwait KUNA in English 1032 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 24 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti daily *AL-ANBA'* Sunday called for an Arab unity to "ensure the security of our people in the Arab Gulf."

The daily commented on the Gulf Cooperation Council chiefs of staff, who conferred in Riyadh Saturday, by saying that it is wrong to take a decision of forming a joint Arab Gulf force, "because the joint force contradicts the concept of unity (Arab unity)."

"The joint force or unified force might be formed between a group of powers that do not share national fate but their interests meeting during a certain period, which imposes on them joint or unified action," the paper noted.

The paper added that "what we need to ensure the security of our people in the Arab Gulf is an Arab united force, which is based on equality in duties, obedience, and discipline, which guarantees the rights of the people and their safety and the safety of their general national security."

The paper stressed that the current era is a "difficult one and there are no means but the Arab nationalism."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on GCC Talks, Stinger Missiles

LD231559 Kuwait KUNA in English 0957 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 23 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti daily *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* Saturday affirmed that the Arab Gulf countries are able to defend themselves and are in no need for big powers' intervention in the region.

The paper said that "it is obvious now that the Gulf Cooperation Council states (GCC) have decided to use their own power to defend their national security." The daily referred to today's extraordinary meeting of the GCC chiefs of staff in Riyadh by saying that it will be held "for joint coordination and to draw the appropriate plans to make the Gulf power more efficient." The paper said that the Gulf states' self-defence keeps away from the region the excuses of the foreign intervention and the allegation of an American protection."

The daily affirmed that Kuwait's insistence to defend itself is the reason behind the "United States' refusal to supply Kuwait with Stinger missiles, which Kuwait wanted to purchase."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM commented on an American official's statement to *THE NEW YORK TIMES* that the U.S. refusal to sell the Stingers is to make Kuwait feel the need for the U.S. direct protection, by affirming that "this will not happen. Kuwait is keen to preserve the credibility of its political stance."

"This American stance to refuse the selling of the missiles to Kuwait might increase the strength of this credibility and would be one of the elements of strength for Kuwait's national security," the daily asserted.

Cabinet Affairs Minister Reports on Weekly Session

LD241344 Kuwait KUNA in English 1222 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 24 (KUNA) — Tunisia expressed solidarity with Kuwait against all challenges it might face, State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said Sunday.

Husayn told reporters following the weekly cabinet session the word of support came in a message from President Habib Bourguiba to HH the Amir which the Council of Ministers reviewed during the meeting.

The cabinet, meeting under HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, then reviewed local financial and economic issues and listened to a detailed report to this effect from Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi.

The council approved a decree to set up a medical studies institute at the Ministry of Public Health and another decree amending some articles on the social security law, the spokesman added.

Husayn pointed out that the council agreed that Kuwait University conduct a feasibility study on founding a new university taking into consideration futuristic needs of Kuwait in fields of science and technology. The proposed university should supplement Kuwait University in goals and programs, Husayn stressed.

OMAN

Under Secretary, Delegation Leave for GCC Meeting

GF231630 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Major General Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib, defense ministry under secretary and assistant defense chief of staff, left the country for Riyadh today, leading a military delegation to attend the emergency meeting of the GCC chiefs of staff which will be held there today.

The delegation consists of Staff Brigadier 'Ali ibn Rashid al-Khaldan, commander of northern Oman [word indistinct]; Staff Colonel Khamis ibn Muhammad al-'Amri, director of the GCC office at the Defense Ministry; Staff Pilot Colonel Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-'Amri, of the Omani Sultan's Air Force; and Major Ahmad ibn Sa'id As-Samkari, of the Omani Sultan's Naval Force.

His excellency and the delegation accompanying him were seen off by a number of officials at the Defense Ministry.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Rejects Outside Intervention

GF231002 Doha QNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 23 Jun (QNA) — Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani has reiterated the GCC countries' rejection of foreign intervention in the Gulf region. The GCC countries are able to defend the region without intervention by a foreign party under any circumstances whatsoever, he said.

In a statement published in today's issue of the Qatari newspaper *AR-RAYAH*, his excellency said the GCC countries proved over the past years that they are able to safeguard their interests and the interests of others, and secure the interest of the entire world by maintaining its energy supplies. He indicated the GCC countries do not see any justification for foreign intervention, be it U.S. or other than U.S., in the Gulf because such intervention will lead to counterintervention and then the region will become an arena of foreign conflicts leading to its lossof security and stability.

On the GCC's role in protecting shipping in the Gulf, Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani said: The GCC countries are seeking to protect free shipping in light of UN Security Council Resolution 522 which affirmed the need to respect free shipping in accordance with international law. He noted that if acts undermining free shipping in the Gulf are repeated, the UN Security Council will be asked to adopt effective measures commensurate with the grave situation.

Asked about the recent Israeli threat to intervene in the Gulf, the Qatari minister said: Israel has no interests in the Gulf. He expressed the conviction this threat is a Zionist tactic to obtain huge arms deals from the West.

Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani regretted the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war despite Gulf, Arab, and international peace initiatives. He emphasized this war is the primary concern of the GCC countries which are trying, through joint efforts and quiet diplomacy, to avoid an escalation of the war leading to foreign intervention. However, his excellency expressed satisfaction over Iraq and Iran's acceptance of the UN Secretary General's proposals to stop striking at civilian targets. We hope the two countries will perpetuate this peace inclination so that it will become an introduction for other steps to expand the cease-fire, start reconciliation negotiations, and end the war, he said.

Regarding political coordination among the GCC countries, his excellency said: This coordination has become the cornerstone of the GCC countries' foreign policy. He explained this has been exhibited very clearly in the stand on the attacks against Arab oil tankers and during the UN Security Council's debate on the issue. The GCC countries' use of the UN Security Council is part of their policy based on solving problems through peaceful means. He affirmed this diplomacy has yielded positive results and has won the GCC countries international support and respect.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD Comments on GCC Chiefs of Staff Meeting

GF250914 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0730 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Jun (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has noted that through the capability of the GCC countries to defend themselves, to protect their shores and to ensure navigation they will nullify all the pretexts made by ambitious aspirants attempt exploitation to interfere in the region.

Commenting on the emergency meetings of the GCC chiefs of staff which met in Riyadh yesterday, the paper said the terse reports coming from the meetings indicate much progress has been achieved during these meetings. The paper said the extreme secrecy that shrouded the sessions indicates the importance of the steps to be undertaken in light of hazards jeopardizing the Gulf's safety as a result of the Iraqi-Iranian war which has changed from a war between two countries into a war on oil tankers in the Gulf.

On reports that the chiefs of staff recommended the establishment of a joint military force controlled by a joint leadershup and that these recommendations will be discussed by the GCC defense ministers during their upcoming meeting, to ultimately present them to the GCC leaders, *AL-ITTIHAD* said: If the reports about the recommendations prove right, this asserts the GCC leaders have made gigantic steps toward keeping matters in their own hands and depending on ourselves to defend our territories, peoples and capabilities. This is so that an enemy, the friend, the far and the near will comprehend that the security of the Gulf is now in the hands of its children and that all the attempts at foreign interference in the name of protecting the Gulf countries or the freedom of navigation are mere justifications made up by the ambitious and the aspirants.

The paper demanded the defense ministers ratify and confirm the plans the chiefs of staff proposed so that the endorsement of the leaders will be the de facto execution of these plans.

Briefs

Minister Receives U.S. Envoy — Abu Dhabi, 24 Jun (WAM) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah met with U.S. Ambassador to the UAE George Lumsden today. During the meeting, bilateral relations, current developments in the Middle East region, and issues of mutual interest were discussed. [Text][Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1407 GMT 24 Jun 84 GF]

PDRY

Chairman's Address Commemorates Corrective Movement

GF221144 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1938 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Radio and television speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in honor of the 15th anniversary of the 22 June Corrective Movement on 21 June in Aden — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Sentence indistinct] We are celebrating the 15th anniversary of the 22 June Corrective Movement, which opened a wide scope for the revolutionary march of our people after it exterminated forever the reactionary rightist inclination which tried to divert the revolution from its progressive line.

It pleases me on this glorious occasion to congratulate you in the name of the YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and the Council of Ministers, and extend my warm greetings of struggle to workers, peasants, intellectuals, soldiers, and all toilers for whom the plans of the 22 June Corrective Movement have been assigned during struggle waged by the progressive line of the national front and other national factions to safeguard national independence, continue the march on the path of the democratic national revolution, and carry out the commitment to scientific socialism.

Brothers and sisters, what makes our celebration of the 15th anniversary of the 22 June movement more important is that it coincides with the mounting struggle of the Arab and international liberation movement against various imperialist-Zionist acts. In the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula, the threat and danger of the imperialist military presence, represented by U.S. military bases, both fixed and mobile, ever increase. These bases constitute a real threat to the security and peace of our people. This threat has become more acute with the devastating war between Iraq and Iran, which has continued for 4 years. This war provides more opportunities for the U.S. bases in our region to prepare for and find pretexts to implement their real aggressive designs.

Our country has adopted a principled stand on all issues related to safeguarding the security and stability in our region. We have taken initiatives and called on all brothers to concentrate efforts to eliminate the imperialist military bases, stop the Iraq-Iran war, and protect the peoples of our region from the dangers of tension and instability. The PDRY, which has adopted a firm and clear stand on the war going on in the Gulf, believes the current escalation of the war, the attacks on civilian targets and economic installations, and the attempt to expand war to involve other countries all serve imperialist designs in the region and increase the dangers of aggression against our people.

Experience has shown that neither war nor imperialist bases can safeguard security and stability or avert the threat of total devastation. This (?has not been predicted by anyone). We are confident of the ability of the states and countries of this region to eliminate the atmosphere of tension caused by the imperialist military bases' presence and by the Iraq-Iran war. We are confident of the ability of us all to mobilize all possible efforts necessary to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the region's countries and protect the security and stability of our peoples.

The events and developments in the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula cannot be separated from the overall grave challenges on the Arab scene, where conspiratorial and aggressive acts by imperialist and Zionist circles are increasing. The imperialists and their Zionist allies believed they could crush the Arab national liberation movement through expansionist aggressive force. They dreamed they could impose their political and military hegemony by occupying lands, carrying out bloody massacres, and opening detention camps.

Yet, the course of events proved the extent of the power of the Arab peoples. They possess mammoth struggle energy and have long-standing revolutionary traditions. They are armed with firm faith and determination in the struggle against the powers that attack their freedom, sovereignty, and inalienable rights. Many political and military defeats were inflicted on the imperialist-Zionist enemy due to the magnification of the national and liberal struggle of the Lebanese people, the steadfastness of the Syrian and Palestinian revolutions, and the cohesion of the Arab liberation movement's struggle which forced the U.S. Marines to withdraw from Beirut and brought about the collapse of the 17 May Lebanese-Israeli accord. The confrontation of all capitulatory and liquidationist plots continues. These plots are designed to obliterate the legitimate Arab issues, foremost of which is the issue of the Palestinian Arab people, their right to return home, to self-determination, and to establish their national and independent state.

The latest developments in the Arab arena have proven the failure of counting on capitulatory solutions the U.S. policy tries to push forward. Therefore, I would like to assert that the PDRY rejects, and continues to do so, any plans that do not conform with the aspirations of the Arab peoples or fail to extricate the Zionists and their allies from Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories. We demand all the Arab peoples and their progressive national powers to direct their efforts in the direction of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. We also stress our principles and our correct position which is in favor of the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. We also urge all the brothers to support all the unity efforts designed to preserve the unity of the PLO based on antagonism to imperialism and Zionism and on protection of the Palestinian Arab and Arab peoples' national interests. We have total confidence that our brothers, the leaders of the Palestinian revolution and its various organizations, will preserve their national unity in such a way that coincides with the aspirations of their people. Thus, this will enable them to mass and unite their efforts and to consolidate their struggle relationship with Syria, the Lebanese nationalist movement, all the factions of the Arab liberation movements, and the international revolutionary movement.

Brothers and sisters, on this anniversary as we bid farewell to 15 years of struggle and turn to support the authority of striving, we will not fail to direct our warm and struggle greetings to the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, for the support they accorded to our country. This support was one of the basic factors that helped in reinforcing our revolutionary procession. We would like to reassert that we will continue our procession along with the policy of cementing relations of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, since this is the policy that serves the our people's aspirations in building a new and developed life. This also conforms with our Arab people's goal, which is opposed to imperialism and Zionism. We will also follow the path of bracing the struggle relationship with our friends and allies in the African national liberation movement, foremost of which is socialist Ethiopia with whom we stand in one trench and struggle together to attain joint principles and goals. We fully stress that we stand alongside the Ethiopian people and its progressive regime against all the internal and external plots concocted by the imperialist powers with the aim of impeding the victorious revolutionary progress of the struggling friendly Ethiopian people.

Long live the glorious revolutionary anniversary of 22 June. Glory and immortality to the martyrdom of the Yemeni revolution. Let us have further struggle to attain further revolutionary victories and success. Happy anniversary. Thank you.

Palestinian Delegations Arrive in Aden

GF221742 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The delegations of the Palestinian organizations arrived in Aden today. The delegations represent the PFLP led by Brother Abu 'Ali al-Mustafa, the front's assistant secretary general; the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, the front's assistant secretary general; the Palestinian Communist Party led by Brother Sulaman an-Najjad, member of the party's Political Bureau; and the Palestine Liberation Front led by Brother Abu al-'Ala', member of the front's Political Bureau. The delegations arrived to resume the Palestinian national democratic dialogue, the third session of which will be held in Aden.

Upon arrival at Aden International Airport, the delegations were received by Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, and a number of the officials at the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the YSP.

Meet 'Abd al-Ghani

GF231745 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, held meetings this morning with the delegations of the Palestinian organizations taking part in the Palestinian national dialogue. He met with Brother Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, who is representing the Fatah Central Committee, and with the delegations of the quadripartite democratic alliance which includes the PFLP led by Abu 'Ali Mustafa, the front's assistant secretary general; the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, the front's assistant secretary general; the Palestinian Communist Party led by Sulayman an-Najjad, member of the party's Political Bureau; and the Palestinian Liberation Front led by Abu al-'Ala', member of the front's Political Bureau.

He also met with Brother Mohamed Qadir, Algerian ambassador to Aden.

During these meetings they discussed issues pertaining to the continuation of the Palestinian dialogue being conducted under joint PDRY-Algerian sponsorship, and the means of reaching more positive results by efforts exerted to preserve the PLO's unity on the basis of its national line against imperialism and Zionism.

The Palestinian delegations began their meeting at noon today to continue the dialogue for reaching a political and organizational agreement among themselves through a comprehensive national dialogue and to make preparations for convening the 17th session of the Palestinian National Council.

It should be recalled that the holding of the Palestinian national dialogue, which began today, is the continuation and the third session of this dialogue and is being held after the participating delegations held consultations with their respective central leadership last week.

Addition to Chairman on Rumors of Internal Situation

Insert the following passage after paragraph eight of the item headlined "Chairman Discusses Rumors of Internal Situation" published on page C5 of the 22 June Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*.

...we are calling for peace and security. [new paragraph]

[Reporter] How do you view the food supply situation at present? Can you tell us how you were able to maintain stable prices for the basic commodities?

[Muhammad] Of course. Regarding the country's food supply situation, it is now better than in the previous years; there are no shortages in the basic commodities and other indispensable things needed by the people. Nevertheless, we note some difficulties which we should overcome. For example, shortages in some commodities are sometimes noticed, either as a result of weak production or because something is wrong with the imports.

In the past, our problem was warehouses. We have been able to overcome this problem. We are trying to resolve these difficulties which are still obstructing our way, some of which are linked with development and the infrastructure of our national economy. We need to construct roads to agricultural areas. For example, in [name indistinct] and Bayhan, some agricultural products the people in the capital need are plentiful but they cannot be provided [to the capital] easily because of poor transport.

[Reporter] What about prices?

[Muhammad] This is another issue. In fact, we tried to stabilize prices in two ways: as a state, we controlled foreign trade and a great part of internal trade. This put an end to speculation and playing with the people's food which was a prevailing phenomenon before nationalizing companies and monopolies and before the state-controlled wholesale became an important part of the retail trade. The second way in which we stabilized prices was through the state price subsidies. At present, prices in our country are lower and better than those in neighboring countries; prices have not risen since 1972.

[Reporter] Brother president, allow...

Mubarak Address to People's Assembly

NC241410 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to joint session of People's Assembly and Consultative Council at People's Assembly Hall in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and of the Consultative Council: Before I begin my speech, I extend heartfelt greetings on your behalf, in my name, and express the feelings of all Egyptians, to brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. [applause] His attendance today under this dome emphasizes our deep faith, ingrained in our minds and hearts, in the unity of purpose and fate between the northern and southern Nile valleys — unity in integration, structure, security, and peace. I would like to tell Brother President Ja'far Numayri that to the representatives of the people in Egypt you are a host and not a guest [applause], a partner in responsibility, and a living symbol of struggle among your kinfolk and in your home.

Brothers and sisters, I am dutybound to remember today a unique man of Egypt's pure men. God willed that he be absent from us today in God's paradise. He is the late Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, the [former] prime minister and People's Assembly member. This great departed was an outstanding personality in the arena of national struggle from the prime of his youth — and he will remain so. He assumed executive responsibility under the most difficult circumstances. He was devoted to performing his duties with total integrity, seriousness, and honor. He also played a pioneering role in enriching parliamentary life for many years through splendid stands setting an example as a representative of the people. He bore the trust with all sincerity and truthfulness. He worked with me for long time during which my appreciation and respect for him doubled. I ask your permission, brothers and sisters, to stand for 1 minute in memory of the great departed.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and of the Consultative Council, we meet today in the house of the people at a time we are celebrating two feasts: the Al-Fitr feast when we perform a sublime duty for God Almighty and the day of the free Egyptian will when we start a new stage of our national struggle for freedom, construction, and progress. As the holy Al-Fitr feast is approaching — may God let it recur while we are all happy — we realize that the real significance of celebrating this feast is to be worthy of God's blessings and committed to His teachings, and to proceed in God's straightforward path, a path of purity and piety, and sincere orientation toward God and amity and mercy among people. We must live our lives as if we were going to live forever, and live our later life as if we were going to die tomorrow. We must realize that no one can be happy at the expense of another's misery, and that life is not worthwhile if we usurp others their right to life. No one should be conceited about his wealth, high rank, or authority. All that is on earth will perish, but will abide the face of the Lord full of majesty, bounty, and honor. [Koranic verse; applause]

Our meeting occurs at the inauguration of the new parliamentary session of the People's Assembly after the people gave their word free from any restrictions, pressure, forgery, or rigging. [applause] This gathering is an historic meeting by any standard. I see it as a constitutional celebration of the day of the Egyptian free will. Yes, it is an historic meeting because it is the giant beginning of a radical change in our lives toward large and expansive horizons, shining values, and a bright life where the voice of the citizen is raised high proclaiming with pride and glory: I am free; therefore, I am an Egyptian. [applause]

The building of the Egyptian man has been a very dear aim for successive generations and throughout consecutive phases of struggle for liberty and independence. Sincere efforts had almost reached the target when a number of processes stumbled. All those steps, both in the distant and in the near past, had their unique objective circumstances throughout the various stages of development. Whenever we neared the target, we collided with whatever pushed us away because of a number of domestic or foreign factors.

But I say today from this rostrum and with a clear conscience before God and the people that we have succeeded, praise be to God, in achieving the firmest bases for building the free human being on Egypt's free soil through the free and honest elections that brought you to the people's house. There is no freedom without free people. Tyranny is only created by those who squander their freedom. We thank God that Egypt has never hesitated throughout the stages of struggle in fighting tyrants and tyranny. History is a true witness of the blood that has irrigated our sacred soil in defiance of death and of courage in repelling the invaders' raids. History is a true witness of the noble revolutions burning with belief, determination, and the spirit of sacrifice which challenged tyranny and tyrants: the glorious revolution of [Ahmad] 'Urrabi; the 1919 revolution under Sa'd Zaghlul; the 23 July revolution under Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir [applause]; the great battle of liberation under Anwar as-Sadat [applause], which was a revolution in every sense of the word which the people and their courageous Armed Forces [applause] carried out during the blessed days of the great month of Ramadan. [applause]

There is no time now to give a detailed analysis of the aspects of perfection and failure in our endeavors during these consecutive periods to achieve political and social freedom. It suffices for me to say we have reached a unanimous conviction that political and social freedoms are two sides of the same coin [applause] [in our endeavor] to build the free and productive man capable of sweating and excelling, capable of preserving his achievements and that which is sacred, and of defending his soil and heritage.

The strong society armed with freedom and democracy is the sound and honorable society which protects right against any aggression and prospers with the execution of duty and the sense of responsibility. The first duty we all had to protect and guard and provide the necessary atmosphere for, so that the citizen would perform it confidently and securely, was the right of the citizen to participate in government [al-hukm] and to freely chose who would represent him in constitutional establishments, and to compare among the various available substitutes in achieving supreme national aims. I was committed to this from the first day the people honored me with shouldering the responsibility. I have exerted every possible effort to turn this hope into a real fact because I deeply believe the struggle to reconstruct Egypt requires massive resources and great sacrifices which only the noble sons of the people can bear, for they have not hesistated at any time in carrying their heads in their palms in the arena of sacrifice. They have never begrudged Egypt any sacrifice. They have proven in all their stands that they enjoy a unique national awareness and an historic sense which is different from other peoples and nations. No one has more of a right than they in participating in government and in exercising freedom of choice.

I thank God Almighty for giving me and my colleagues the opportunity to fulfill the promise. The path was opened before every male and female Egyptian to truly participate in government through the widest if doors. The citizen now has confidence his will is protected and not infringed upon, that his voice is effective in deciding the course of events. Thus the People's Assembly elections were held not only under the supervision of the people, the source of authority, but before the entire world. It was a giant step in the history of democratic practice in Egypt and in all the Arab homeland. This step could only be taken by the Egyptian people, the originator of civilization and history maker.

I would like to seize this opportunity to congratulate you all, the majority and the opposition, that the people, and the people alone, have chosen you with their complete free will to be their voice and conscience and their tool in drawing up the vision of the future on Egypt's noble soil. I also extend warm and sincere greetings from this holy podium to the millions of Egypt's sons who were eager to exercise their election right in freedom and honor. I extend sincere greetings to every one of them, both those who gave their votes to the NDP and to the other parties. They performed their duty and followed their consciences. All candidates, though they may differ in their ideological principles, agree on their sublime affiliation to the national entity and on loyalty to Egypt's soil.

I very much would have liked that all sons of my homeland had carried out this duty so the participation would have been comprehensive and democratic practice would have been deeply entrenched in the Egyptian experience in order to become a strong right that cannot be harmed or relinquished. This is because democracy is a way of life and a method of work for the great masses in their persistent efforts to establish a better society. It is my conviction that many citizens regretted their failure to cast their votes after it became clear to all of them that one vote could tip the balance, and, thus, could have an impact on determining the course of general policy and directing affairs. It is no longer acceptable that anyone should shun performing this duty, because one denies himself a right and even offends the others' right to enjoy a sound democratic life protected by guarantees, free from impurities and negative aspects.

I believe that all political parties and organizations interested in public affairs must cooperate to correct this situation. In addition, the state's organs must take all steps to ensure facilitating the performance of this national duty in the future.

Dear brothers and sisters, the democracy we desire is one of construction and production. We desire a real democracy that molds life, strengthens stability, and does not shake the national entity. We desire genuine democracy that is based on objective dialogue, varied views, and opinions; not a disorderly or whimsical democracy which can be used to demolish construction and subvert what the people achieved with their blood, sweat, and tears throughout the ages. We want a democracy of confidence and hope, not of despair and defeat; a democracy of free will that says yes or no as it wants in broad daylight without hesitation or fear. Thus, I say with all confidence and reassurance, there is no fear from the present nor is there any uncertainty about the future. We will forge ahead and break through difficulties while aware of the challenge of time.

Brothers and sisters, allow me on this occasion to tell you frankly of a position that all who cooperated with me have clearly known since the election campaign started. They understood from me through a direct, frank style that my first and foremost goal was that the people should express their real choice. I hope that you, representatives of the people, will understand my logic in performing my duty and serving my homeland. My continued assumption of responsibility is contingent upon two conditions: My position must be by continuous choice by the people [applause] and I must be able in this position to achieve the interests of the masses and serve the strategic goals of the dear homeland. [applause]

Since my fate pushed me to this position, it means to me huge responsibilities, continued giving and persistent work day and night, and a constant feeling of the masses' suffering. In other words, the position means shouldering responsibility and not exercising power. [applause]

Some have suggested that I give up leadership of the NDP, and then they would be ready to support my appointment as president for life. They have missed the point that I neither seek nor accept this appointment. [applause] I also believe that the president's term of office should be for a limited period of time and not for life. The leader will thus be able to play his role and contribute to developing his country. He will then hand over the flag to new generations that will participate in shouldering the burden and in paying the tax of struggle for the loftiness of the homeland.

I do not conceal that I believe the assumption of the office of president by anyone of us should not exceed two successive terms. It pleases me that I shall be the first Egyptian president to whom this rule will apply. I will consult with... [voices in the background, one of them saying: You are Egypt, you are Egypt, you are Egypt, O Prince.] Do not get excited. I will consult with you at the appropriate time on the system of having [a term] for life. Never mind, do not get excited, they will write it in bold type.

Dear brothers and sisters, I had hoped that all the parties would have been represented in the People's Assembly. I really wished this from my heart so that they would have the honor of sharing in the responsibility. But all of us have to accept the people's decision and the rule of law. This is the essence of democracy and the nature of political action. Hence, I was astonished by a phenomenon I had hoped would never appear in the political arena at a time when we were embarking on a new phase of democratic rule. This phenomenon began because minority parties that had not succeeded or those who had failed to achieve their aspirations did not accept the people's decision with a democratic spirit but sought to cast doubts on the integrity and honesty of the elections. They tried to stir up a storm over an experience the people have lived minute by minute and truly absorbed. The people realized it was an indisputably white page in Egypt's political history. [applause]

Yes, the election process did suffer some excesses and by the various sides. We have 23,000 election committees in Egypt and there were excesses by all sides in 120 committees. Eighty, 110, 120 out of 23,000 committees — this happens all over the world. There were excesses in the Philippines in which 1,000 people died. We do not wish to reach these conditions, but we thank God we have passed through [this experience].

Yes, regrettable individual incidents did take place which we had hoped would not occur while waging a battle for which we had provided the utmost guarantees of neutrality and honesty. We put [the elections] under the direct supervision of the judiciary through all of its stages. The supremacy of the law was not ignored in following up these incidents and controlling them. All of these excesses have been referred entirely to the judiciary. What more do they want from us?

But do these excesses and incidents justify the denial of truth and the slandering of right which all the classes of the people have felt? Is the intention to shake the belief of the masses, particularly the new generations, in democracy and its future in Egypt? In whose interest is this denial of the facts? I leave these questions to answer them. [sentence as heard] The law has established a clear way for contesting the elections. Why do we not all seek this way and the decision of the judiciary?

I understood, even hoped, that each one of us would study this vanguard experience from all its perspectives and attempt to deduce its useful lessons. It was a new experience. Let us see what lessons can be derived from it so that it will be an example and a lesson for the future in order to attain more democracy.

But, as I understand it, this has not happened thus far. On the contrary, some have raised tumultuous and successive storms over some of the laws. I want to say a word here. The laws are not made in order to benefit one side at the expense of another. We chose the system of proportional representation in response to the various political trends -- I have the letter [applause] -- in order to give more democratic guarantees that the elections would be a sound expression of the electors' will irrespective of a majority or a minority. It is no secret that certain members of the majority party believe that the lists [as heard] took a number of seats from them. You see neither this side nor that spared us blame. [laughter] All are angry. One side said the lists made them lose some seats and the other side said the elections were rigged. It is all right, it is an experience and we will learn for the future. It is all right, after all, under this dome and under the Egyptian flag, we are all Egyptians.

I hope our judgment will be objective regardless of different views. Resorting to exaggeration and making accusations is not a democratic way to discuss any law. We will not adhere to any law to protect a person or to guarantee that a certain person remain in his seat. We will not leave the door open for any suppression, repression, or oppression of rights. We do not fabricate causes or use artificial reasons to issue or keep any law. These are not valid goals and they are quite distant from the logic of rule by honor and decency and the respect of rights and duties. Our adherence to the supremacy of the law is an indivisible part of our commitment to safeguard Egypt's legacy and strengthen freedoms and sanctities so that no irresponsible tampering can cause harm.

The objective facts representing society's needs, security, and safety, free from any personal considerations, are the facts that determine the value and necessity of law. When the appropriate time comes for reconsideration and assessment, I will not hesitate to call on you to do that. When we take this step we will only be prompted by the homeland's supreme interests. When we reach the conviction together that our society no longer needs any law, no one will have to adhere to it. Laws are means and not ends. Our goal from which we will not budge is to deepen democratic practice and to enable all citizens to participate in shouldering the responsibility of ruling. The freedom of speech and expression are guaranteed to the utmost degree and perhaps they exceeded the limits at certain times.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and of the Consultative Council, 27 May will remain a landmark on the path of our insistance on a democratic life and a national day of the free Egyptian will. There is no doubt that the honest and sound exercise [of democracy] inside this Assembly will be a positive continuation on this path. It is the touchstone and the test.

After having watched the birth of the People's Assembly, the world is now watching its work, its achievements, and its role in raising high the democratic structure. I have full confidence in your good choice of a People's Assembly speaker. [applause] His political experience, legal background, and faith in democracy will provide you all, both majority and minority, with the right atmosphere to begin your legislative and oversight responsibilities.

I ask permission of the speaker in setting forth what I believe will underline this responsibility. I hope, brothers and sisters, that you will begin your work in this session with complete faith that your assembly is one for all Egyptians. The majority and the opposition are the majority and the opposition of all the Egyptians. We are all for the sake of Egypt. We may differ but we must not fight. In our love of Egypt we must compete but not fight, and hold dialogue but not use recriminations. We must look forward to progress and development and not turn in a vicious circle. As we waged the election battle with party spirit governed by a hot race to win the support of electors, it is worthwhile, now that the battle is over, to carry out our tasks with clear hearts and a new spirit free from fanaticism, factionalism, bitter differences, or contention. Despite the different positions, the performance of duty must reflect team work in a bold, honest, and national grouping that forges ahead and never stumbles or goes back. We are all Egyptians and patriots regardless of our ideological affiliations and political creeds and whether our parties are represented here or not. Wherever a duty is carried out, it is carried out on Egypt's soil and among Egypt's sons. The elections did not bring into this Assembly anyone who is alien to our kinfolk or home, be he in the majority or minority ranks. All this makes it incumbent on us all to turn the page of the intense election competition which was inflamed by fighting, feuds, and exaggeration.

It is all right, this can happen anywhere in the world. We must turn a clean new leaf that expresses a new spirit. The party differences must be differences in principles, programs, and solutions. The principles must be clear, the programs well studied, and the solutions realistic. The success of democracy is judged by its good and positive effects on the daily life of the masses.

If we really and truly want to alleviate the masses' sufferings, then this will not be done through quick and flashy projects which stagger under the impossibility of implementation and remain mere slogans without substance. The Egyptian citizen wants those who will give him a house, a dignified livelihood, and the guarantees of life based on reality and not on the lines of ink and paper. I hope very much that parliamentary committees will become cells of persistent and continuous work that study the facts and the potential that exist and that all its members will cooperate in seriously and positively confronting our problems. Our problems are great and numerous.

Brothers and sisters, it is the homeland's right that we not be prisoners of the residue and accumulations of the past. We must head towards the future with all our creative potential, brains and strength. The building and progress of homelands require a clear futuristic vision where society mobilizes all its resources, creative talents, and capacity to achieve in order to serve supreme national aims. Therefore, our voice should not be divided, our efforts should not be scattered, and there must be unanimity on the greater objectives which do not tolerate differences and varying methods. A single national will should crystallize, capable of waging the fiercest battles and confronting the most difficult challenges.

Our present and past require the utmost conviction in the unity of our goal and destiny vis-a-vis our national responsibilities. They also require the most courageous and the purest execution of this responsibility. Let our legitimate aspiration glow for the sake of Egypt and its sons so as to achieve as much as we can and exploit all our resources. All this makes it imperative on all of us to start a new phase that has its own unique philosophy and principle and has its own men and supporters. These are men who believe in its [Egypt's] objectives, and are capable of hoisting its flag without being encumbered with the wounds of the past, its agonies and setbacks, and who come forward to absorb the information of the period and the effects of the great scientific revolution which the world is witnessing these days and feeling its prominent imprints on all aspects of life.

In my vision, the basic tasks we are facing at this stage can be summarized as follows:

1. Completing the establishment of a sound democracy, expanding the scope of participation in political life, particularly among the ranks of the youth who represent more than half of the present [population] and all the future. All parties share in bearing this message because all of us are required to confront two phenomena from which political life in Egypt has suffered for a long period of time. The first is the phenomenon of indifference and negativism, and the second is the phenomenon of alienation and the sense of a loss of touch with reality. There is no doubt it is the duty of us all to cooperate in correcting this situation by enticing the youth to the arena of political action and convincing them that movement within the context of legitimacy is the only way of asserting themselves and expressing their aspirations. Legitimacy means that democracy is the only way to change and development. It rejects the dictatorship of the minority, and refrains from exercising intellectual terrorism as a way to overturn things.

The propagation of frivolous concepts which call for change through the imposition of a viewpoint and a desire, is an aberration in the present atmosphere prevailing in Egypt. It also causes the youth to doubt the contemporary reality they are living in and leads its supporters, whether knowingly or unknowingly, to accept the concept of one viewpoint and reject pleuralistic democ-racy. These are situations with which we do not agree nor do we accept them for ourselves or for our country. They are a sin against Egypt and a blow to this people's struggle.

If we are really concerned with consolidating democratic practices, then let democracy be the way of thinking and the rule of conduct which man abides by in his daily life. He should learn to defer to the decision of the group and put its interests above his own. With this clear and unique vision, I call on the parties participating in the building of democracy to start by implementing the democratic concept from within so that all decisions will emanate from this foundation and a few individuals' control of the affairs of any party will be reduced, and the party's general policy will crystallize as the sum of the interactions of opinions, a multitude of viewpoints, and free discussion. Therefore, we must take the democratic concept into consideration when discussing issues proposed to you and during various stages of the legislative process. We must be ready to listen to other views, commit ourselves to the supreme national interests, and refrain from seeking transient personal glory at the expense of the homeland.

A democracy that survives and prospers is one that is committed and responsible and in which an individual adheres to his duty before demanding his rights. As a prominent leader in a country with an ancient democratic traditions said, there can be no democracy without order. Public order is the way to stability. Real democracy is a pillar of real stability. Any attempt to offend the stability which millions enjoy is a sinful aggression on the democratic march. Thus, the law is the embodiment of the people's will because it safeguards democracy and stability against any tampering of freedom, assaults aimed at the masses' rights, threats against their security, and attempts to drive them into dark labyrinths.

2. Regarding tasks, we discussed one point and digressed into two. The first task is deepening the democratic exercise and the second task of your esteemed Assembly is to realize that solving the current problems in Egypt does not lie in issuing further legislation to deal with incidental circumstances or situations with their minute details. Instead, the Assembly must make a comprehensive study of the situation it seeks to deal with and review the existing legislation. What counts is not the amount of

legislation or the quickness in enacting new legislation; rather, what counts is the valdity of these legislations in coping with social and economic development and leaving room for change and advancement.

3. Drafting an acceptable formula to reconcile political freedom and social discipline is also a major task. This is because any laxity in adhering to public order constitutes a threat to the foundations of the society and an obstacle to any real movement for reform. We, both individuals and groups, must abide by applying the rules of behavior in various aspects of life, because rules are the safety valves in any social system and are the guarantee against chaos and discrimination among citizens in duties and rights. It must be clear to all that combatting all forms of corruption and deviation constitutes one of the basic pillars and permanent factors of our policy. [applause] This does not mean that we alone have this phenomenon or suffer from it more than others. No, all this means is that we demand more purity and honesty and adhere to a higher standard of behavior. We realize that building Egypt cannot be achieved in the way we want without honesty and integrity. A strong Egypt is a virtuous Egypt where morals come before material things and principles before interests.

4. Concentrating on social justice among citizens and confronting exploitative practices on the basis that fairness in bearing the burdens and enjoing rights and duties is not merely an intellectual luxury. Rather, this is a practical necessity to safeguard social peace and to strike the required balance among the various interests and to ensure society against the dangers of destructive class conflict.

5. Another task is to adhere to the issue of production as the cornerstone in our moves and work. Production is the key to solving all our problems and rectifying our economic march, and it is the starting point in rebuilding Egypt. When we talk about production, we mean increasing the quantity and improving its quality so we can raise the standard of living of all of Egypt's sons and increase the ability of Egyptian products to compete with foreign goods inside and outside Egypt. In this regard the issue of self-sufficiency in agricultural production emerges. I hope that we all agree now that there is absolutely no contradiction between the private and public sectors. Both are integrated twins. There are people who like to spread rumors that the private sector will be struck and incorporated in the public sector. The public and private sectors are integrated twins working and serving the national economy, which is run by the arms and minds of Egypt's sons. Thus, we must provide them with all factors of encouragement and support within the framework of our commitment to the issue of industrialization and increasing production.

On the other hand, the time has come to have an intensive and comprehensive study on how to link wages to production costs so that any wage increase will depend on a real increase in production. Only then will wage increases get rid of inflationary effects which negatively affect our national economic structure. It is my assessment that the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council can play a basic role in directing these studies with the cooperation of specialized government organs and scientific institutions which are interested in these issues in order that we come out with an integrated concept for solving this problem on both the short and long run.

The tasks are many. Nevermind. You have 5 years. [laughter]

6. A comprehensive confrontation with all aspects of the housing problem, so that the picture of the near future will be clear to the people. This should be done through scientific studies related to the needs of society. I have entrusted this to a specialized committee which includes all the necessary expertise. I hope this committee's studies will result in a detailed plan and a just way for the citizen to obtain a dwelling at a fixed site and during a set period of time in accordance with a planned timetable. I hope that the committee will reach this conclusion and will give priority to the need for homes. This will be achieved if the pragmatic, comprehensive studies can overcome the funding obstacles with our own creative solutions.

7. Drawing up the broad outlines of the second 5-year plan after the first plan has almost reached its third year. We have now the necessary information and expertise to assess and add to it. The concept of planning has become consolidated in our outlook on matters and in our work practices.

What a job! [laughter]

8. The development of the Egyptian education system in a manner that is compatible with the needs of Egyptian society and at the same time in line with the most modern systems. This requires paying much attention to preparing the teacher, molding the student intellectually and morally, bolstering the school's resources, and making it serve society. This great work requires choosing from among the various education systems and defining the fields in which we must concentrate in order to support development and reconstruction efforts, particularly in the fields of technical and industrial education which can play a major role in the new industrial surge which is an indispensable requirement for building the Egypt of tomorrow. We have started in this.

9. Laying down a practical way to fight bureaucracy and routine. It should be removed from slogans and generalities and capable of tackling this chronic problem which is causing much suffering for the public when conducting their transactions at government departments. This problem is also squandering a large part of the administration's potential and is impeding its development and reform.

My hope is that the legislative authority will cooperate with the executive organs in this great work on the basis of its interaction with the daily life of the masses and its feeling for the masses' anxieties and problems.

Dear brothers and sisters, among the first goals of our internal and external policies is the strengthening of our national security in every sense of the word and protecting our strategic interests. Herein lies the role of our Armed Forces [applause], which constitute the protective shield of Egypt and the entire Arab nation. They are the deterrent force in confronting all dangers. It is thus vital for the Egyptian presence to strengthen the capacity of the Armed Forces, raise their efficiency, furnish them with sophisticated weapons [applause], and enable them to learn the most modern fighting methods. They are a source of pride for every Egyptian who is zealous about his country and its culture.

When speaking about national security, we are actually speaking about the security of the Nile in the north and south because security is indivisible and the strategic interests are common, and because our link with the Sudanese people, in all its groups, is one of destiny. [applause] It is destiny which providence has formulated and which the same march has patronized since the dawn of history.

Our concept of national security covers the whole Arab homeland regardless of the aspects of Arab shortcomings, the proliferation of destructive differences and divisions, and the lack of the feeling of mutual commitment. Our outlook to the interests and dangers is based on our beliefs and our definition of our role in safeguarding the Arab culture, heritage, and sanctitites. We see no conflict between the consolidation of the pillars of security and the spread of the canopy of peace. The Arab nation can achieve its national goals and protect its vital interests under a just and comprehensive peace that protects all the peoples of the area from the dangers of aggression and foreign intervention; safeguards their sovereignty and free will; and enables them to harness their resources and capabilities for development and progress.

The starting point for a comprehensive peace in the coming stage is the initiation of action to solve all aspects of the Palestinian problem through the active participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the fraternal Palestinian people. We believe that this requires a coordinated Arab stand which would rise to the level of the events, conform to the historical responsibility, and which would be characterized by seriousness and by being devoid of maneuvers, because we will all be the losers if we miss the available opportunities which would enable this struggling people to enjoy its basic rights.

If Israel stands against the course of history, it will make the situation more complicated and explosive and it will harm its own interests. This is because the future of any people depends on their ability to coexist with other peoples within the framework of mutural acceptance, respect for rights and duties, and adherence to the rules of law. There is no doubt that any delay in Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory will lead to negative results threatening peace and security in the area. We support Lebanon's leadership and its legal government which the Lebanese people have unanimously approved and which represents the only ray of hope in saving this fraternal country upon which horrors beyond human comprehension have been imposed.

We also call on Israel to seriously follow the steps to resolve the dispute it raised about the borderline in the Tabah area through conciliation and arbitration. There is not a single Egyptian who consents to giving up one inch of his land. Land for us is honor. [applause]

It is no longer a secret that in dealing with all problems in the area, we base our action on our national commitment. There is no restriction on the freedom of our action and option.

Regarding the situation in the Arab Gulf, Egypt submitted its initiative to end the Iraqi-Iranian war a few weeks ago on the basis of its faith that this war cannot bring good to anyone. It is the duty of the Islamic nation and the nonaligned countries to act to stop this feverish attrition of life and resources in two countries linked to each other by the strongest bonds and to prevent foreign interventions with all their negative complications and effects. Our opinion was and still is that the entire international society shoulders a responsibility it cannot evade or squander. Our determination will not be weakened by the fact that several states are benefitting from the continuation of the war or are seeking to exploit it for their own purposes.

We welcomed the response of the two sides to the appeal by the UN secretary general to refrain from striking at civilian targets. We consider this response as their acceptance of preparations to stop the war and to solve the existing disputes.

We consider it our duty to take new steps in the coming weeks, resorting to the calm method dictated by the delicacy of the situation. In all sincerity and impartiality, I wish to address an appeal to our brothers in Iran telling them that we are acting in an attempt to stop the war raging in the Gulf because we consider them brothers. Their natural position is that of being a support and ally to the Arab and Islamic peoples everywhere. We feel sorry at any harm befalling them or any danger threatening them. We are not biased against them but we side with what is right, resort to the voice of reason, and obey the teachings of God Almighty when seeing some of our brothers spilling their blood for what God has not permited and instilling in the souls rancors which are contrary to the spirit of Islam and its tolerance.

Come to common terms. Let us build bridges of dialogue and understanding and put an end to the bloody tragedy on both sides of the border. We are not a party to the war but we want to be your partners in establishing peace.

Brothers and sisters, when reviewing Egyptian-African relations, I have no need to say that we are cooperating with the fraternal African states in all domains. We are persistently carrying out our role in strengthening the OAU. Egypt has never hesitated to support the African liberation movements under the most difficult conditions. Moreover, the African peoples have never hesitated to support Egypt in its struggle for liberation and the strengthening of national independence. We call on the international community to participate with us in the efforts to make the racist regime abandon its aggressive policy in South Africa and Namibia, and against the confrontation states, and to implement the UN resolutions.

From the premise of loyalty to the spirit of African unity, we adhere to the peaceful solution of all problems among the African states within the African framework, far from the atmosphere of polarization and the internationalization of the conflict. Our commitment to this includes all issues in the Horn of Africa, and Chad, and with regard to the Sahara problem.

In a wider circle, we act toward the activation of the Nonaligned States Movement and the expansion of the range of cooperation among the Third World peoples. We believe that the Nonaligned Movement is qualified to perform an important role in preserving world peace and security and preventing the increase of the danger of nuclear war.

On the basis of our firm principles and our visualization of our role in the present international situation, we wish to extend the bridges of friendship and cooperation to all nations and peoples in the East and West. We do not hesitate to strengthen the relations with any state which respects our sovereignty and independent will and which deals with us on the basis of equality and common interests.

Egypt will always remain a fortress of freedom advocating peace and justice and quality among the states. It will resist foreign intervention and the theories of spheres of influence. It will oppose war, military alliances, and the establishment of bases on the lands of others. It will head the ranks fighting for the rights of people in life. This is our destiny or rather it is our firm choice which we will never squander and which we will follow with our firm and solid will.

Brothers and sisters, upon concluding my speech before your esteemed Assembly, which crystallizes the nation's conscience and its will at this delicate historical stage, I cannot but say that after all I have reviewed, you shoulder huge responsibilities. They require you to arm yourselves with the will to work and accomplish. It is my opinion that the first responsibility, which overshadows all other responsibilities, is that you should strengthen the confidence of the masses in this constitutional institution, the seriousness of its work, and the augustness of its mission. The bolstering of this confidence means that the masses should form a good opinion about your conduct before forming its opinion on your decisions. It means that you should exercise self-denial and give a good example. It means that you should defend what is right, instigate others to do their duty, adhere to the rights of man, and abide by society's values. It means honest words expressing honest deeds. It means the preservation of the ethics of dialogue and the traditions of responsible debate. It means enriching opinion by counter opinion in an objective and impartial way without bias, arrogance, or a presumption of ill intentions. A no coming forth as a result of bias and introversion is equal to a yes coming forth as a result of conformity without conviction. [applause]

My conviction, which has reached the degree of a faith, is that the future of democracy depends on the discharge by all authorities in our country of their duties and on their enjoying all of their rights. There is no restriction on them other than the rule of the Constitution and the imposition of the law.

We have chosen the democratic life because we want to create life with confident hands, open minds, and happy and secure hearts pulsing with the love of life. We are not and will not be advocates of decorative democracy. We are not the advoctates of limpid democracy which sows doubts and harvests only fear and which shakes confidence and disturbs balances. There is no trusteeship of the people other than their awareness and conscience. The law is the master if masters rule. The judiciary is the high platform and all heads turn to it for justice. There is no place in a society of law and free will for advocates of anarchy and ghosts of the unknow future.

Brothers and sisters, the masses look upon you with hope, anticipation, and invocation — a hope for a new future which would dissipate all curtains of darkness; an anticipation of a great awakening which would cut short the road, alleviate the suffering, and realize the difficult dreams; and an invocation that God protect us, lead us on the right path with his wisdom, and inspire us with the light of right and faith. God is all-hearing and answering.

God's peace and mercy be with you. Many happy returns. [applause]

AL-JUMURIYAH Cited on New Envoy to USSR

NC232208 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jun (MENA) — The *AL-JUMHURIYAH* daily says that Cairo and Moscow will exchange ambassadors within a few weeks, in line with Egypt's desire to maintain normal relations with the rest of the world.

In its Sunday issue, the paper says that Ambassador Salah Basyuni is expected to be named as Egypt's ambassador to Moscow. It is noteworthy that Ambassador Basyuni is presently head of the Information and Political Evaluation Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Egypt's last ambassador in Moscow was recalled late in 1977.

Soviets Sending Iraq 'Sophisticated Weapons'

JN250905 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 23 Jun 84 p 11

[Text] The Soviets have informed several Arab and European states, in addition to Japan, that they are supplying Iraq with sophisticated weapons and military equipment with the aim of putting "greater pressure" on Iran "to convince it" of the need to halt war and to begin negotiations in order to solve the two countries' dispute peacefully.

The Soviets emphasized that their backing of Iraq is not meant to encourage this country to "occupy Iranian territory," and that the Iraqi officials had informed Moscow that they have no desire to do so, but are "determined" to end the war.

In the meantime, the Soviet officials expressed their readiness to mediate between Baghdad and Tehran, conveying this idea to the Iranian official who recently visited Moscow.

Military Communique No 1,504, 21-22 Jun

JN221714 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,504 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 June 1984]

[Text] In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate. The sons of our devout people and our brave Armed Forces continue their victorious activities against the forces of the rancorous Khomeyniite enemy. The results for last night and this morning were as follows:

1. At 2040 [1640 GMT] on the night of 21-22 June, the criminal Iranian regime shelled one of the civilian areas in the Basra Governorate. The enemy repeated its shelling at 1100 [0700 GMT] today against one of the Basra Governorate villages. A total of four heavy artillery shells were fired last night and this morning. Thus, the criminal Iranian enemy repeats its intentional violation of the agreement reached through the UN secretary general on avoiding the shelling of civilian areas.

2. One of our forward units confronted with various weapons a number of enemy personnel opposite our positions in the central operational sector, killing seven of the enemy and wounding several others. In another area in the same sector, one of our valiant units captured one of the enemy and removed him to the rear lines. It also seized several light arms and a quantity of ammunition.

3. One of our forward units shelled enemy concentrations and positions opposite our positions in the east of Basra sector, setting fire to enemy positions and equipment.

4. One of the enemy was killed and one arms stockpile and one infantry position were destroyed in the Maysan operational sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 June 1984

Military Communique No 1,505, 23 Jun

JN231642 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,505 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 June 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Our bold Armed Forces continued their activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the clique of evil and aggression that is ruling in Iran. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units fired on the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational sector east of Basra, killing two, wounding others, destroying five infantry positions, six weapon emplacements, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post with its occupants, and setting several enemy boats on fire.

2. Several enemy troops were spotted opposite one of our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our forces fired on them, killing two and wounding several others.

3. One enemy infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. One infantry position was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 June 1984

Communique Notes Shelling Near Khark Island

JN241656 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA) — Iraqi helicopter gunships today attacked Iranian targets in the operational sector east of Tigris, destroying one boat and one antiaircraft gun which was on board the boat and killing four enemy elements. All the helicopter gunships returned safely to base.

A military communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening said that Iraqi forward units shelled several Iranian positions in the central sector of the battlefield and pounded them with all types of weapons, destroying two assembly points, whose occupants were hit, and setting fire to one hardware stockpile in addition to killing one enemy element in the operational sector east of Basra. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,506 issued by the Armed Forces General Command, in the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

While staunchly and loftily confronting the oppressive Khomeyniite enemy which insists on its aggression, harm, and evil, the valiant Iraqis continue their activities on land, at sea, and in the air against the aggressor forces and against the enemy's designs for expansion. The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. Our able Air Force and daring naval forces' aircraft this

morning carried out daring and successful strikes against four large maritime targets south of Khark Island. The targets were accurately and effectively hit. All our hero eagles and their aircraft returned safely and triumphantly to base after successfully carrying out their duty.

2. Our forward units shelled several enemy positions opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield and pounded them with all types of weapons, destroying two assembly points, whose occupants were hit, and setting fire to one enemy hardware stockpile.

3. Helicopter gunships belonging to our Army's Air Force today attacked an enemy boat carrying four enemy elements and one antiaircraft gun in the operational sector eat of Tigris. Our daring helicopter gunships destroyed the boat and the antiaircraft gun, and killed the enemy elements. All our knights and their helicopter gunships returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. One was killed in the operational sector east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 June 1984

Air Force Attacks Four Maritime Targets 24 Jun

JN240618 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0550 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. In answer to the reckless Iranian enemy's arrogance and its continuing aggression against our proud country and glorious Arab nation, in order to clamp a complete blockade around Khark Island and the other Iranian ports that overlook the Arab Gulf, and to implement our previous warnings to strike at any targets that attempt to enter these ports, our brave Air Force and naval forces' planes this morning carried out a daring, successful strike at four maritime targets south of Khark Island. The targets were accurately and effectively hit. Our heroic eagles safely returned to base with their planes after successfully accomplishing their tasks. Praise be to God.

Thus, our destructive blows to the rancorous enemy today affirm the brave Iraqis' determination, insistence, and ability to deter aggression, crush the rapacious aggressors, and inflict effective punishment and deterring blows on the renegade rulers of Tehran and Qom, as long as they insist on pursuing the logic of evil, harm, and aggression against our steadfast people.

With the help of Almighty God, we will continue our crushing blows. The effectiveness and size of our strike forces will be increased so as to inflict further massive losses and utter defeat on the mean enemy.

God is great. Glory and victory for Iraq. Defeat and humiliation for Iraq's suspect enemies. Success comes from God.

[Dated] 24 June 1984

Oil Tanker Hit

JN241000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0928 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Manama, 24 Jun (INA) — It has been learned from a maritime source in Kuwait that an oil tanker has in fact been hit this morning, Sunday, near Khark Island. This was reported today by AFP which said that the source did not specify the nationality, cargo, or name of the tanker. Iraq announced this morning that it had hit four ships south of the Iranian Khark Island.

Greek Tanker Hit

JN241236 Baghdad INA in English 1225 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Manama, 24 Jun (INA) — The Greek-registered *Alexander the Great* oil tanker was hit today near the Iranian oil terminal of Khark Island, shipping sources said here today.

Iraq announced earlier today that its war jets and naval units hit four big naval targets south of Khark Island.

Further Report

JN241454 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] London — 24 Jun (INA) — Well-informed sources in the British tanker market have stated that the Greek tanker *Alexander the Great* was hit by an Iraqi missile this morning.

In a statement to INA today, the sources said that the tanker was carrying crude oil when it was hit by Iraqi fighter aircraft near Khark Island. The sources did not give any details on the damages to the 152,272 tonne tanker or the fate of its crew.

An Iraqi military spokesman today said that an air strike was carried out against four big maritime targets south of Khark Island.

Military Statement on Iranian Shelling of Basra

JN250556 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0510 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A military spokesman has made the following statement:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Despite our warnings to the rancorous Iranian enemy on the need to abide by the agreement reached through the UN secretary general to halt shelling of civilian centers, this criminal regime again embarked on a premeditated shelling of one of the civilian areas in the Basra Governorate from 2115-2125 [1715-1725 GMT] on the night of 24-25 June. Four heavy artillery shells were fired in violation of the international pledges, commitments, and agreements.

While announcing this, we draw the attention of world public opinion and the UN General Secretariat to this violation of the agreement by the treacherous Iranian regime.

[Dated] 25 June 1984

New Basra Shelling Will Prompt Retaliation

JN250646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0530 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jun (INA) — The newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* has warned Iran's rulers that any new aggression they launch against Iraq will prompt Iraq to destroy and burn Khark Island. It will also prompt Iraq to strike at all the vital and strategic targets deep inside Iran.

In an editorial today, the paper stresses that war developments indicate that Iraq still has the initiative, and time is in its favor, and not in Iran's.

The paper adds that Iraq's strike against four maritime targets yesterday was additional tangible confirmation that the Iraqi blockade of Khark Island and the Iranian ports on the Arab Gulf will continue and will get stronger until the Iranian rulers are choked to death. It asserts that this Iraqi blow has clearly displayed the Iranian regime's military and moral impotence to face up to the bold and deterrent Iraqi action. It emphasizes that the Iraqi blockade has stifled the Iranian enemy and put it in an economic, military and political impasse.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that yesterday's blow indicated that lifting the blockade on Khark Island and the other Iranian ports will remain an unattainable dream for the Iranians as long as they persist in their aggressiveness and wicked ambitions against Iraq and its people.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the Iraqi strikes against the Iranian ground and maritime targets will continue and will become more violent and more effective because the size of the Iraqi striking power will continue to grow in order to inflict on them further massive losses and abject defeats.

It points out that all the Iranian rulers' maneuvers and exposed attempts at deception will only bring them further disasters and destruction. They alone are held fully responsible for all that is inflicted on Iran, its people, and interests.

Concluding, the paper emphasizes that the Iraqi forces are now ready to crush and wipe out the wretched Iranian concentrations which will participate in the anticipated aggression against Iraq, and will teach them further bitter lessons. It adds that Iraq's blockade will continue to be enforced until the Iranian rulers suffocate or turn to peace.

Majnun Fighting Examined, Heavy Losses Claimed

JN241915 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1700 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Hasan al-Kashif dispatch from Baghdad]

[Excerpt] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, have stated that 50-70 targets in the Iranian interior will be exposed to destruction. It is most likely that these vital and scientific targets are under observation.

Regarding the Majnun Islands, they are now relatively calm after the Iraqis had flooded [aghraqaha] them with water. The flooding of the islands was like a battle which we can call the war of bulldozers. Iranian tanks and bulldozers are still deserted and flooded in the water. The commander of the III Iraqi Army Corps estimated the Iranian losses in Majnun Islands as a result of flooding and shelling to be 30,000 killed and wounded.

Saddam Husayn Receives Message From King Fahd

JN250738 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, dealing with relations between the two fraternal countries.

Saudi Ambassador in Baghdad Tirad al-Harithi conveyed the message to the president here this morning. The president's secretary attended the meeting.

Khomeyni Seen Weakening Iranian Military

GF241525 Baghdad International Service in Azeri
1800 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Iranian Armed Forces, which in the past were regarded as the fifth strongest military force in the world, managed to maintain their strength even after the flight of the Shah of Iran. Who has caused the weakening of this Army? In order to reply to this question, one has to unveil a number of realities.

One of these realities is Khomeyni's inimical relationship with the Iranian Army. Following the takeover of the Iranian regime by Khomeyni, major divisions came into being within the ranks of the Iranian Army. Consequently, with a view to avoiding the possible effects of this, Khomeyni began his aggressive war against Iraq. With a view to keeping the Army away from the capital, he used the pretext of war and deployed the Iranian Armed Forces at the battlefronts.

Iran is now living through an era of military weakness. If we, therefore, describe it as the fire of Khomeyni and not that of Iran, we would be providing a better description. This is because the loss of tens of thousands of men and hundreds of pieces of machinery in every attack since the initial offensives began for no reason at all has created gaps and caused increasing desertions in the Iranian Armed Forces — an Army composed of [word indistinct] and insipid Afghan fugitives who have been grossly misled by the Revolutionary Guards during the 45-month-long aggressive war.

The latest clashes have proved that the Khomeyni army is in a pitiful condition. Contrary to predictions by military experts, the

Khomeyni army has suffered a major defeat after failing to occupy even a single inch of Iraqi soil east of Basra. The Iraqi naval forces have proved their superiority by inflicting severe losses on Iranian naval units. Thus, it is an undeniable fact that Iraq's naval units and Air Force are in definite control of the war zone in the northeastern sector of the Arabian Gulf.

No matter how many war threats they make and no matter howmany attacks they launch, the Khomeyni warmongers will achieve nothing but defeat. The continuation of the war by the Iranian mullahs against Iraq will only bring disaster upon disaster to the Iranian peoples and the Iranian Army. The Iranian peoples and the Iranian Army must be aware of this state of affairs.

Foreign Ministry Source on Embassy Closures

JN221625 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has denied a local newspaper report that the Council of Ministers had approved closing down a number of Jordanian Embassies and opening new ones abroad. The source explained that the Foreign Ministry had not submitted to the Council of Ministers any recommendation in this regard and, consequently, no such decision has been taken. The source appealed to local newspapers to be accurate when publishing such news in order to avoid any adverse reaction.

U.S. Reiterates Stand on Israeli Embassy

JN221020 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Washington — The U.S. Administration last night reiterated its categorical rejection of the attempt aimed at moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. The U.S. Administration clarified this stand during the session held by the Middle East [name as heard] and the international operations subcommittees stemming from the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. The two committees are expected to hold two closed hearings next week in order to hold final discussions of this issue. Representatives of the CIA and the Department of Defense will make their statements during these sessions.

Al-Fayiz Receives Syrian Invitation From Az-Zu'bi

JN231618 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Amman, 23 Jun (PETRA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz has received an official invitiation from Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi to lead a Jordanian parliamentary delegation to the meetings of the speakers of Arab parliaments which will be held in Damascus on 16 July and which will last for 2 days. Al-Fayiz received the Syrian invitiation during his reception of the Syrian charge d' affairs in Amman today.

Army Commander Returns From Visit to Italy

JN221928 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the accompanying delegation returned to Amman this evening after a several day official visit to Italy. During the visit, the delegation met with the Italian defense minister, the chief of staff, and a number of senior officials and discussed a number of issues concerning both sides.

The commander in chief was received at the airport by Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff; his aides; and a number of Armed Forces' senior officers.

AL-MUSTAQBAL Says Armed Forces on Alert

JN250858 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 23 Jun 84 p 11

[Text] Jordan has placed part of its Armed Forces on a state of alert in preparation for transporting them to the Gulf region when this is requested by the Gulf states.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on Banning U.S. Arms to Arabs

JN220906 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Jun 84 pp 1, 13

[Editorial: "U.S. Stands and the Arab Options"]

[Text] Since the Lebanese war and the blatant strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv, the graph line of Arab-U.S. relations has been rapidly descending in a way that has never happened before. The real point of decline in the Arab-U.S. relations may have begun after the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel was signed, after the United States failed to play the role of neutral mediator, and after Washington reneged on its pledges to the Palestinian side in the [Palestinian] cause.

It seems today that Washington has opted to be completely biased toward one of the parties to the Middle East conflict, disregarding the fact that it has fewer friends in the region, and that its prestige and credibility as a superpower — which tried to unilaterally tackle the Middle East issues — has fallen.

The contradictory U.S. stands toward the region's issues, Washington's retreat from its pledges to its friends in the region, the U.S. failure in Lebanon and its subservience to the Israeli policy, and the U.S. failure in the Gulf have widened the gap between the United States and its Arab friends.

U.S. disregard of its traditional friends in the region is clearly represented by banning arms sales to the Arabs and by depriving the Arab countries of their right to self-defense and to defend their existence and territories. The ban of U.S. arms sales to the Arabs — when the Arabs are in urgent need of them — included Iraq, Jordan, and Kuwait — and even Saudi Arabia was not safe from this trend.

The issue of banning U.S. arms from the Arabs creates many questions. If the United States is really concerned about defending its interests in the Arab Gulf, then how will it achieve this objective while weakening the Arab defensive capability in the Gulf? If Gulf security is linked to international security and to Western security and interests, then why does the United States refrain from offering its military aid to friendly countries threatened by aggression? Why does U.S. policy depend on Israeli calculations even for Gulf issues? Why does the USSR support Arab steadfastness, while the United States omits this support?

Does this stand not undermine all of the repeated U.S. propaganda claims about the danger to the Gulf region that emanates from Moscow? Does this stand not expose the credibility of the traditional U.S. friendship in the Arab world?

Many Arab countries which are friends of the United States have expressed their disappointment over the absence of a clear U.S. policy, over the contradictory U.S. stands, and over the lack of U.S. credibility. Many Arab countries which are friends of the United States have asserted that the world arms markets are open and that dealing with these markets is a simple thing as long as we buy arms and do not beg for them.

In light of the U.S. stands, the Arabs must review their stands, correct many concepts which have deceived us, and remove the false hopes we pinned in vain on the U.S. stand.

As Washington has opted to be biased toward one party, the Arabs must review their options in light of the others' stands.

AD-DUSTUR on Shamir's Call for Talks With Jordan

JN220955 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Shamir's Call Between Ignorance and Disregard," *AD-DUSTUR* says: In the statements he makes every now and then — the last of which he made the day before yesterday — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir urged Jordan to enter negotiations on the so-called pragmatic basis. These statements are not only for external consumption; they are a naive attempt to simplify matters, bypass facts, and show the Arab-Israeli conflict as mere differences on simple issues which can be solved in one or two sessions. We are fully aware of the motives behind these statements. They come at the beginning of the election campaigns, and are made in order to satisfy this or that group of Israeli voters. We also know the Israeli election programs for the Likud and the Ma'arakh in light of their practices and stands toward the Palestinian people's durable rights.

The paper says: For example, we know that the practices the Ma'arakh government carried out from June 1967 to May 1977 are represented by seizing lands, building settlements, evicting Arab citizens, bringing Jewish immigrants, and continuously using all means to Judaize the occupied territories. We also know that the Likud government Judaized and seized lands, built settlements, and even encouraged Israeli terrorism against the Arab citizens. It also planned the confiscation of the West Bank and Gaza to the land of Israel and the application of Israeli laws on them.

AD-DUSTUR continues: Thus, we are surprised to see that the Israeli leaders disregard the reality of the principled Jordanian stand toward the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories. The crux of this stand is based on principles which we cannot relinquish. These principles are the comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and giving the Palestinian people their right to self-determination on their land in accordance with UN resolutions.

The paper says: The Jordanian stand is obvious; it rejects partial settlements and the relinquishment of Palestinian rights, because recognizing these rights is basic. It is time the Israeli leaders and the leaders of the ruling and opposing parties realized that Jordan will reject any proposals which are not based on UN resolutions, beginning with Resolution No 242 and ending with the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly which calls for holding an international conference to solve the Palestinian problem.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Any talk which does not stem from realizing and accepting these facts is aimed at misguiding and deceiving world public opinion, at averting glances from the crux of the conflict, and at wasting time.

AD-DUSTUR Reports Stand on Appointments

JN240730 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Jun 84 pp 1, 21

[Text] It has been learned that the PLO is seeking to coordinate a unified stand with the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan regarding the Zionist authorities' appointment of four Arab mayors to replace the Israeli officers, who replaced the legitimate, elected mayors, some of whom were either expelled or dismissed.

This issue, which was described by a ranking Palestinian official as serious and should not be discussed, will be reviewed starting with his study through the Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee to bolster steadfastness in the occupied homeland. [sentence as published]. The committee had earlier made a detailed study of the subject in which the expelled mayors of Hebron and Halhul took part.

AR-RA'Y Urges Egypt To Close Tel Aviv Embassy

JN251126 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The First Step Toward the Desired Pan-Arab Action," The newspaper *AR-RA'Y* says: Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has asserted that the starting point for a comprehensive peace in the coming stage is to solve the Palestine question. At the inauguration of the new Egyptian Peoples' Assembly, he called for a stand which will rise to the level of events and conform with the historic responsibility. By this Egyptian emphasis, the leadership of President Husni Mubarak meets the basic pan-Arab convictions which have always believed that any attempt to settle the Middle East crisis without considering the Palestine question as the crux of this crisis is an attempt that is doomed to failure. Such an attempt serves Zionist plans and comes at the expense of the Palestinian people and land.

AR-RA'Y continues: At a time when the Arabs asserted that the Camp David Accords were a violation of pan-Arab convictions and a real service rendered to the U.S. and Zionist plans, the Egyptian leadership of Anwar as-Sadat's era turned its back on these assertions. The invasion of Lebanon and the activation of the settlement policy showed that these accords did not achieve peace, but succeeded in neutralizing Egypt's role in the Arab nation's struggle against the enemy. Thus, we believe that President Husni Mubarak's announcement about a real starting point for a comprehensive peace represents a step on the long road which Egypt must follow with all the pan-Arab impact it had before Camp David.

AR-RA'Y continues: President Mubarak called for a coordinated stand which rises to the level of the events and the historic responsibility. The Arabs realize that Egypt without the Arab nation and the Arab nation without Egypt cannot achieve this desired stand. If withdrawing the Egyptian ambassador following the invasion of Lebanon had seriously affected the enemy to the point that his return was on the top of the enemy's requests, the closure of the Egyptian Embassy [in Tel Aviv] — a matter which is related to the freedom of the Egyptian decision — will certainly lay down a strong basis to achieve the stand which President Mubarak has called for.

AR-RA'Y concludes: If some consider it illogical for Egypt to initiate the cancellation of the Camp David Accords, we think that a decision to close the Egyptian Embassy — which is a legitimate Egyptian right — will have the deepest positive effects on the Egyptian people and their Arab nation, and will form a starting point for a desired pan-Arab action in which Egypt, with all its impact, will be present during a stage that requires a rise to the level of events and the historic responsibility.

Cabinet Holds Extraordinary Meeting 23 June

NC230817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The Cabinet commenced its extraordinary meeting at 1045 today at the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya. The meeting is being held under President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, attended by Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the ministers, except for Minister Salim al-Huss, who is abroad, and Minister Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. President al-Jumayyil held a separate meeting with lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, before the Cabinet session. The Cabinet is expected today to issue momentous decisions related to the Defense Law and the security plan — two matters discussed last Monday during Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit, and on which agreement was reached among all the parties.

Security Decisions Made

NC231732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah in Bikfayya on 23 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] At the end of 6 hours of discussions, the Cabinet appointed a new Army commander and members of the Military Council and created a general directorate for state security, appointing Mustafa Nasir as its head. After relieving Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus from his post at his request, the Cabinet appointed Staff Brigadier General Michel 'Awn as army commander and promoted him to the rank of general. The new Army commander will assume his post within the next 3 days.

President Al-Jumayyil pointed out that Gen Tannus submitted his resignation several months ago, but circumstances dictated that he wait before accepting it. President Al-Jumayyil said that Gen Tannus exerted enormous efforts and made many sacrifices during the performance of his duties in the difficult circumstances through which the country had passed in order to safeguard the unity and survival of the homeland. The Army, under the command of Gen Tannus, fulfilled basic missions to safeguard independence and sovereignty. President Al-Jumayyil thanked Gen Tannus for assuming the responsibility and decided to award him the Cedar Medal and to place him at the disposal of the defense minister.

The Military Council comprises Army Commander Gen Michel 'Awn as chairman; Chief of Staff Major General Nadim Hakim as deputy chairman; Colonel 'Isam Abu Jamrah as inspector general; Colonel Lutfi Jabir as administration director; and Staff Brigadier General Edgar Ma'luf as member. The position of council secretary remains vacant. The vote of the Army commander, chairman of the Military Council, is the deciding vote. The council cannot meet except in the presence of five out of its six members.

The Military Council will meet to discuss the security plan and will make suggestions concerning it. The Army Command will prepare a comprehensive security plan that will result in the opening of the crossing points and the reopening of the public services, especially the airport and the port. Measures will be taken to ensure the security of the citizens and to restore security in the capital and the mountain as a first step in a broader plan that aims to prevent division and artificial barriers between the citizens. All the effective parties will implement this plan. It is regarded as a test and will be followed by other steps to provide security.

Legislative Decree No 10 under which the Army is empowered to maintain security in greater Beirut was incorporated into the new defense bill. The newly created General Directorate for State Security, which will be headed by Mustafa Nasir, was incorporated into the new defense bill. Its task will be to collect information pertaining to state security, and to verify, analyze, and store this information; to keep an eye on foreigners residing in the country; to combat spying; to supply the Higher Defense Council with information concerning conditions in the country; and to keep the chairman of the Higher Defense Council — the president of the republic — informed about all matters pertaining to state security. The jurisdiction of this directorate will not affect the jurisdiction of any other security organs. When necessary it will seek the assistance of the General Security Department. An organizational decree will be issued specifying the tasks of this directorate.

Karami, Skaf Make Statements

NC231534 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Dispatch by radio correspondent in Bikfayya on 23 June — recorded]

[Text] The Cabinet's long session today has ended. After the meeting, Rashid Karami, prime minister, declared that the Cabinet approved the new defense bill, appointed Colonel Michel 'Awn as new Army commander, and appointed members of the Military Council as follows: Chief of Staff Major General Nadim al-Hakim as deputy chairman of the Military Council; Colonel Lutfi Jabir as head of the administrative department; Brigadier General Edgar Ma'luf [title as heard] as member. The secretary general of the Military Council position remains vacant. A voice recording of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's statement follows:

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, it was reported that today's Cabinet session will issue important political and security decisions. Have you reached agreement on [word indsitinct] and have you adopted decisions concerning them?

[Karami] Today was the hardest day in my life, because I lost the dearest person to me, my mother. However, on the other hand, I regard this day as [word indistinct] day that brings all happiness and goodness to all Lebanese. We have agreed in the Cabinet on the security arrangements and the new defense bill as well as on the appointment of the Military Council. We also agreed on the establishment of an intelligence directorate for state security. Therefore, Beirut will return to what we knew of it before as a united city, the capital of all Lebanon — the united and single Lebanon that we always wanted as a country of love and coexistence.

The security plan will eliminate the crossing points and contact lines, and the airport and the port will resume operations as usual. All this constitutes a strange coincidence between the death of a person and the giving of a new life to a nation. We pray God to guide everyone to the good and to instill reassurance in the hearts of all Lebanese. Thank you.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Karami] The Military Council has been appointed, and you will learn the names from the directorate of the presidential palace. [passage indistinct]

[Minister Skaf] [Words indsitinct] On behalf of the Cabinet, his excellency the president conveyed condolences to the prime minister on the death of his mother. Regarding the Military Council, the Army commander is Michel 'Awn; the inspector general is Abu Jamrah; the head of the administrative department is Lutfi Jabir; and Edgar Ma'luf is a member. The position of the secretary geneal of the council remains vacant. [words indistinct] Chief of Staff Hakim is the deputy chairman of the council. Five out of six members have been appointed. Mustafa Nasir was appointed new director of state security intelligence.

[Reporter] When will the security plan, referred to by the prime minister, be put into effect?

[Minister Skaf] The new commander is the [words indsitinct]. The plan calls for the withdrawal of heavy weapons, [words indistinct] barriers; the reopening of the airport [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

As we said at the beginning of this dispatch, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced that the Cabinet has approved the new Defense Law and the appointment of Brig Gen Michel 'Awn as the Army commander as well as the appointment of the members of the Military Council with the exception of the secretary general. This post remains vacant. Colonel Mustafa Nasir of the Internal Security Forces has been appointed as director of the state security organ, which has recently been established.

President Amin al-Jumayyil accepted the resignation of Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus. The president praised the great efforts Gen Tannus exerted while carrying out his duties. The president has granted him the great Cedar Medal.

New Commander Assumes Duties

NC250818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A ceremony for the transfer of office took place today between former Army Commander General Tannus and new army commander General 'Awn in the presence of Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, high ranking officers, and military attaches accredited to Lebanon.

Al-Asad Congratulates Al-Jumayyil

NC240525 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Syrian President al-Asad contacted President Amin al-Jumayyil by telephone last night and congratulated him on the Cabinet decisions, which will contribute in a serious manner to establishing security and restorating normalcy in Lebanon — a matter that every loyal person who cares for Lebanon seeks because he realizes the desire of the Lebanese citizens to bring Lebanon back to health and to completely emerge from this difficult phase so that every citizen may live securely and freely in a secure and free country.

President al-Asad hoped that cooperation and understanding among all parties will continue in a manner that would serve everybody and would promote reconciliation. President al-Jumayyil emphasized to President al-Asad that cooperation and understanding prevailed during the Cabinet's discussions and that everyone was eager to adopt decisions that would serve Lebanon and would enable it to regain its health. President al-Jumayyil thanked the Syrian president for his efforts and affirmed the need for continued Syrian-Lebanese cooperation.

Austrian Envoy Murdered; Libyan Envoy Kidnapped

NC231435 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] In West Beirut, the Austrian consul was found murdered today in his house in Saqiyat al-Janzir, the Voice of Lebanon has learned. Also in West Beirut four gunmen stormed the Bristol Hotel in the Verdun area in Ra's Bayrut at 1500 today and abducted Muhammad al-Mughrabi, the official in charge of the Libyan brotherhood bureau in Beirut, and his two companions.

Birri Denounces Murder

NC231840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Justice Minister Nabih Birri has denounced the assassination of the Austrian consul in Lebanon, saying the plot against West Beirut is continuing and the criminal hands that aim to assassinate the unity and coexistence of Lebanon by tampering with the security of West Beirut are continuing to act. The attack on a senior official of the Austrian Embassy comes within this framework. Austria is a country that loves Lebanon, has sacrificed and is sacrificing much for the restoration of its unity and prosperity. It has proven its humanitarian participation in various fields through the health and social assistance it has provided to Beirut and the southern suburb. Although initial information indicates that the motive for assassination was to steal the victim's vehicle, this does not mitigate the seriousness of the incident nor its condemnation. We hope that through the Internal Security Forces and all necessary assistance the perpetrators of this abominable crime will be uncovered so they can receive their just punishment. Minister Birri contacted the Austrian Embassy and conveyed his condolences. He also cabled the Austrian Government for the same purpose.

Birri Receives Austrian Delegation

NC250628 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of water and electrical resources and of justice and minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction, yesterday received a call from Lebanese Ambassador to Austria 'Abbas Hamiyah, with whom he discussed the killing of the Austrian consul in Beirut and the current intensive efforts to expose the culprits. Ambassador Hamiyah informed Minister Birri that the Austrian Government noted the statement he had made condemning this crime. Minister Birri asked Ambassador Hamiyah to notify the Austrian officials that the Lebanese Government and he personally are interested in identifying the culprits and that he hopes that this crime will not affect the good relations between Lebanon and Austria. Minister Birri last night received a delegation from the Austrian Embassy to thank him for his efforts.

Meanwhile, the Amal Movement has announced that intensive efforts are being made to expose those who have kidnapped Libyan diplomat Muhammad al-Maghribi. Minister Birri said: Our actions are purely on a humanitarian basis, as there can be no contact or relations with the Libyan regime before the return of Imam Musa as-Sadr.

Shi'ites Responsible for Abducting Libyan Envoy

NC250604 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] An Amal Movement official announced last night that an extremist Shi'ite group said it was holding the Libyan diplomat who was kidnapped in West Beirut 2 days ago.

The official, who said his name was Abu 'Ali, told journalists that the As-Sadr Brigades Organization [munazammat alwiyat as-sadr] had contacted the Amal Movement to declare its responsibility for the kidnapping of the Libyan diplomat and to set its conditions for his release. These conditions are: The Libyan Government should issue an official statement on the fate of Imam Musa as-Sadr; and all Libyan nationals staying in Lebanon should leave the country within 48 hours. If these two conditions are met, the Libyan diplomat will be released; otherwise, his life will be in danger.

More Details Reported

OW242314 Hong Kong AFP in English 2256 GMT 25 Jun 84

[All names as received]

[Text] Beirut, June 24 (AFP) - An extremist Shiite Moslem group, As-Sadr Brigades, tonight claimed yesterday's kidnapping here of Libyan diplomat Mustafa al-Maghribi, sources close to the Shiite movement Amal said. In exchange for his freedom, the kidnappers were demanding the return of Imam Musa as-Sadr, a Lebanese Shiite leader who vanished after a trip to Libya in 1978. They also wanted Lebanon to break diplomatic ties with Libya. A six-man armed commando seized Mr al-Maghribi and his two bodyguards at the Bristol Hotel in Central Beirut. The As-Sadr Brigades had revealed they were holding Mr Maghribi during a West Beirut meeting with another Libyan diplomat, Ahmad Fayturi, and an Amal official, Abu 'Ali Hammud, whom they asked to relay their demands to the Lebanese and Libyan Governments, the sources said.

There was no report on what had happened to the bodyguards.

Meanwhile Amal head Nabih Birri, who is also the new government's minister for Southern Lebanon, said of the kidnappers' demands that he did "not intend to make contact with the Libyan regime because the release of Imam Musa as-Sadr has not been obtained."

Amal Frees Diplomat

NC250958 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0940 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] There are developments concerning the abduction of the Libyan diplomat. Abu 'Ali al-Khalil, an official responsible of security in the Amal Movement, has stated the following:

Following the investigation carried out by the Amal's security men, it was possible to learn the place where Muhammad al-Maghribi, member of the Libyan People's Bureau, was being held. Al-Maghribi was abducted Saturday afternoon near the Bristol Hotel. Minister lawyer Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, made intensive efforts to secure the release of the abducted man on humanitarian grounds, but the gunmen did not honor his request. Therefore, security men belonging to the Amal Movement stormed the place where the diplomat was held and succeeded in freeing him alive and in good health. The diplomat was handed over to the Amal's Security Command to escort him to Shtawrah today, and from there he will be taken to Damascus, leaving Lebanon for good.

Birri, U.S. Envoy Discuss Latest Developments

NC251113 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern affairs and minister of water and electrical resources and of justice, met at his office in the UNESCO building at 1330 today with Reginald Bartholomew, U.S. ambassador to Lebanon. The talks dealt with the latest developments in Lebanon.

Cease-Fire Agreement Partially Observed

NC222040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The cease-fire agreement reached at 2150 has been partially honored. Clashes are still going on but they are not as violent as before. At a time when the discriminate shelling by the Junblattists and Amal gunmen on residential areas in Beirut's southern suburb and the other Beirut suburbs had stopped, violent clashes broke out on the contact lines in the southern suburb, particularly in the Ghandur area. RPG's and tanks were used during the clashes. Meanwhile, clashes are still raging on the Science College-al-'Amrusiyah-Sahra' Ash-Shuwayfat contact line in which heavy- and medium-caliber weapons are being used.

IDF 'Accidentally' Sets Fire to Minefileds

NC221333 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Shtawrah, Lebanon, June 22 (AFP) — Israeli troops accidentally set fire today to their own minefields near the Israeli-Syrian ceasefire line in the Al-Biqa' plain in central Lebanon today, causing panic among residents who thought it was Israeli-Syrian clashes. The Israeli forces had intended to burn Lebanese cornfields near the ceasefire line, reports from the area said, but the fire spread to the minefields, sparking a series of explosions lasting an hour, which could be heard in Shtawrah on the Beirut-Damascus road.

The reasons for setting fire to Lebanese villagers' crops were unclear, but it could have been part of a new intimidation campaign following a recent revival of anti-Israeli activity in the region, journalists in the area said. They said the Lebanese national resistance front last night attacked an Israeli position on the Al-Mansurah-Gazza Road near the ceasefire line with an anti-tank rocket.

Israeli troops fired at the suspected source of the attack, damaging two houses in Gazza and wounding one person, they added. (In Jerusalem today, an Israeli military spokesman said two "terrorists" were killed and an Israeli soldier was slightly wounded in a clash in eastern Lebanon last night. Israeli troops fired back when attackers opened fire on an Israeli unit southeast of the village of 'Ammiq, the spokesman added.)

Syrians Reinforce Positions in Al-Biqa' Area

NC221655 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Information available to the Voice of Lebanon from Al-Biqa' says the Syrian Forces reinforced their new positions on the periphery of the Al-Khawwam Hotel, where Iranians are positioned.

Syrian Forces banned the position's gunmen from roaming the area with their weapons. In another development, Syrian Forces authorized liquor stores and coffeeshops to sell liquor and to play all types of music. It should be recalled that selling liquor and playing music were banned by the Hezbollah group.

Dispatch SAM Missiles

NC242030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reported that the Syrian Forces today sent trucks via Al-Masna' loaded with crates containing SAM missiles. The crates were unloaded in Qabb Ilyas.

Anti-Israeli Operation in Sidon Reported

NC240534 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
0430 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked an enemy position near the Sayniq Bridge in Sidon with RPG's at 2100 yesterday. It has not been possible to determine the number of casualties. However, the number of ambulances that rushed to the scene of the attack to evacuate the wounded was indicative of the scale of the operation. Furthermore, a military helicopter was seen landing several times at the scene of the attack, which was lit up by floodlights.

Southern Army of Lebanon Calls for Volunteers

JN251046 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
1000 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The command of the southern army of Lebanon announces its need for volunteer infantry privates. Registration will take place on second and third of July 1984. Volunteers must present themselves to the Volunteer Committee on the above dates between 0800 and 1200 hours in the Khayrallah Salamah barracks in Marj 'Uyun. Volunteers must be physically fit, and must have held Lebanese nationality for at least 10 years. Volunteers must also possess of civil registration documents issued not more than one month ago and four personal photographs. They must be over 17 years of age and less than 35 years of age.

Al-Jumayyil, Intelligence Chief Meet 24 June

NC241145 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Colonel Nasir, who was appointed chief of State Security Intelligence, today called on the president of the Republic. The president asked Col Nasir to hammer out a plan for the staff and internal statutes of the Directorate, so that this plan can be sumbitted at the upcoming Cabinet session.

Pierre al-Jumayyil Meets With PRC Ambassador

NC221121 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Pierre al-Jumayyil today received the PRC ambassador and discussed the general situation with him. The PRC ambassador said: We expressed the hope that cooperation relations will develop between our two countries, and that the Lebanese people succeed in solving their crisis, in achieving national accord, and in starting the march of reconstruction and development. Pierre al-Jumayyil said: The visit was an occasion to discuss current conditions. The meeting was useful since China is one of the major powers.

Junblatt Dines With Soviet Ambassador, Wife

NC250631 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 0530 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, yesterday received Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov and his wife. They had dinner at Junblatt's home in Al-Mukhtarah in the presence of former ministers Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah and Amir Talal Arslan. Discussions focused on the current situation and developments in the Lebanese arena.

Junblatt Views on Cabinet Decisions 'Derisive'

NC241133 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] In a dialogue that took place yesterday with newsmen at the Bikfayya Presidential Palace, Minister Walid Junblatt derisively commented on the decisions made by the Cabinet. However, although outwardly derisive, Junblatt's comment implies a political stance. Commenting on the creation of the State Security Intelligence General Directorate, Junblatt said: It only remains for us to have spying organs in this country. With regard to the other decisions and appointments made, Junblatt said scornfully: What a state and what a concoction! Had people not been dying, this would have been a real mental institution!

U.S. Stand on Karami Government Cited by Press

NC230647 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 0630 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] According to press sources, Lebanese officials said they have received information from American officials saying that the United States was seriously thinking of boycotting the Karami government in case the Cabinet decided to release those accused of blowing up the American Embassy in Beirut last year.

Syrian Determination To Implement Plan Reported

NC230609 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] An informed Syrian source quoted Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad as having said that the security-political plan drawn up with Syria's participation is regarded as an important achievement in the history of the Lebanese crisis. He emphasized that the plan will be implemented lock, stock, and barrel even if this necessitates direct Syrian intervention. The source said the Syrian president wants the Lebanese issue to be solved so that Syria may devote itself to addressing regional issues related to the Middle East crisis and to the Palestinian issue. Al-Asad believes the implementation of the security-political plan will create a strong internal situation that will ensure the required pressure to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Lebanese Forces Spokesman Interviewed on Relations

JN241951 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Interview with Na'um Farah, official spokesman for the Lebanese Forces, by Radio Monte Carlo reporter Yusuf Dakkash, in Paris; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Yusufl Dakkash] Mr Na'um Farah, you are the head of the foreign relations organ and the official spokesman for the Lebanese Forces, and are now in Paris. What is the purpose of your visit to Paris?

[Na'um Farah] My visit has three goals. The first is to contact French officials. I met with the secretary general of the Ministry of External Relations, to whom I explained the Lebanese Forces' ideas and stands on the possibilities of a solution to the Lebanese crisis. The second goal of my visit is to contact the French and Arab political and press figures in Paris. The third goal is to contact the Lebanese community. The Lebanese Forces have been present in France for some time, and they have a very active office in the French capital. My visit to the French capital is within the context of the Lebanese Forces' normal activities in France.

[Dakkash] What ideas have you submitted to the French Ministry of External Relations and what were the reactions of the French authorities to your proposals?

[Farah] Our ideas on the Lebanese crisis are clear. This is what I told Francis Gutman, secretary general of the French Ministry of External Relations. I told him that the Lebanese Forces have clear ideas that comprise the need to initiate frank negotiations and dialogue among the various Lebanese communities to pave the way for formulating a permanent solution to the Lebanese crisis. Another of our ideas is that the free world, France, and the Arab world must put an end to the increasing Syrian control over the Lebanese political decisionmaking. Another idea is that the means for a solution to the Lebanese crisis must inevitably be that of the implementation of a political, security, economic, and cultural decentralization in Lebanon. These are the three ideas I have submitted to the secretary general of the French Ministry of External Relations — ideas which I have also explained to all the French politicans and journalists.

[Dakkash] You have announced that the Lausanne conference resolutions have nothing to do with you, that you are against the government formed by Rashid Karami, and against Khaddam's visit — not against the visit itself — because you are not convinced of its results although the traditional political leaders, and by these leaders I mean Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and Camille Sham'un, have supported this government. Some are accusing you of seeking partitioning? What do you have to say to these accusations?

[Farah] It is easy to verbally accuse the Lebanese Forces of seeking partitioning. We, however, always tell our opponents to prove their accusations. We are against partitioning and we will fight it. With respect to the government, the Lausanne conference, and Khaddam's visit, I must here say that we advocate the establishment of normal relations between Lebanon and Syria. However, these contacts and this dialogue must have components which so far do not exist. We are for a dialgoue with Damascus but from the premise of mutual trust and a balance of forces. We did not participate in the Lausanne conference or the government because we believe that in view of the current components of the Lebanse crisis and the situation in the Middle East, the balance tips completely in Syria's interests. Unfortunately, Syria seeks to control the Lebanese decisionmaking. We are for a dialogue with Syria but on the basis of a dialogue between two independent countries that respect each other's sovereignty. That is why we call for the withdrawal of the Syrian Forces from Lebanon and for the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between Lebanon and Syria, similar to the diplomatic relations which exist between Syria and the other Arab countries.

[Dakkash] Since you are calling for the withdrawal of the Syrian Forces, why do you not simulatenously call for the withdrawal fo the Israeli forces?

[Farah] We have always called for a simultaneous withdrawal of the Israeli and Syrian Forces. If Syria really considers itself a fraternal country, it must help Lebanon end the Israeli occupation. We know that Israel is not ready to withdraw from Lebanon as long as Syria is present in Lebanon. Consequently, Syria gives a golden pretext to Israel to continue its Army's presence in Lebanon. Therefore, we should reverse the image and Syria should say: I will withdraw from Lebanon. This would test Israel's intentions and we would see if it is serious in its claims that it wants to withdraw from Lebanon.

[Dakkash] There is an Israeli and Syrian presence in Lebanon and there is a lack of safety about which all the Lebanese are complaining. What do you suggest in the current phase in light of the positions that we have just talked about?

[Farah] First of all we do not believe in violence and in resorting to war. Therefore, we call on all the parties in the Lebanese arena to halt war operations. I believe that the Arab and international public opinion is convinced that the Lebanese Forces are not the side that began the war. We believe that we can achieve a partial solution because any comprehensive solution is linked to the Middle East crisis and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Lebanon. There are unoccupied areas in Lebanon, and we suggest the influential forces in these areas run their security and political affairs within the framework of the unified and not the centralized Lebanese state. We support Lebanon's unification and decentralization. Regarding the militias, we can call them national guards and every group of militia can run security affairs in its area. One of the main causes of the Lebanese crisis is the lack of trust among the concerned parties. There is no trust between these parties and the Lebanese Government. Therefore, it is very difficult for the Army to play its usual security role.

[Dakkash] But you support preserving the Lebanese military establishment.

[Fatah] Yes, but within a framework different from that being suggested by the current government. The government's formula has recently proven its futility and it has also proven its ineffectiveness since 1975.

[Dakkash] How do you explain the difference between your positions and those of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and former President Camille Sham'un in the government?

[Farah] Our positions are different from their positions. By accepting participation in the Government, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and former President Camille Sham'un demonstrated their belief that an acceptable solution to the Lebanese crisis might be reached through the government. It is difficult for Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and former President Sham'un to continue their participation in the government if this government does not achieve any positive results, especially at the security level. Former President Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil have repeatedly voiced this position.

[Dakkash] Is it true that there are differences within the Lebanese Forces, and that there are various trends?

[Farah] This is mere talk, and I can positively confirm that there are no differences among the Lebanese Forces and that the orders issued by the Lebanese Forces' commander are implemented by all the civil and military personnel of the Lebanese Forces. This is mere talk and rumors spread by some papers. These rumors are based on a psychological campaign launched by our opponents.

[Dakkash] What is the extent of dialogue between you and the other parties to the conflict in Lebanon?

[Farah] As you know, Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram met with Walid Junblatt about a month or 45 days ago. This meeting is significant because it happened. During this meeting, the two sides agreed to explain their mutual intentions to resume contacts through various formulas in order to entrench security at the fronts where the Lebanese Forces and Walid Junblatt's forces are present, and to reach a concept for a solution in Lebanon, particularly on the issue of Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, and the return of the Christian evacuees, whose number is estimated at 300,000, to these areas.

[Dakkash] Now after Lebanon has tested the international solution and after it failed following the departure of the Multinational Force, what do you expect from the Arab world regarding its role? Do you think that the Arab world has a role in settling the Lebanese crisis?

[Farah] We understand that the Arab world is currently preoccupied with a more sensitive and serious issue, namely the Gulf war. However, we believe that the Arab states, based on their viewpoint on their special interests not only toward Lebanon, should contribute toward exerting efforts to convince Syria to alleviate the Syrian pressures on the Lebanese people and the Lebanese Government. We still believe that there is a possibility, which might not be great, of the Arabs contributing toward bringing about a solution, particularly on the economic level. We know that the war some parties are waging against Lebanon is an economic war whose objective is to destroy the Lebanese economy forcing the Lebanese to accept any solution in Lebanon. I do not want to mention who is using the economic war in order to subjugate states.

[Dakkash] Is there dialogue between you and the Syrian officials?

[Farah] This cannot be called a dialogue.

[Dakkash] Thank you.

Al-Asad Congratulates Al-Jumayyil on Decisions

JN240650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad and President Amin al-Jumayyil had a telephone conversation last night during which Al-Asad congratulated the Lebanese president on the decisions his Government made yesterday. These decisions will seriously help Lebanon achieve security and restore normalcy. This is something being sought by everyone who is concerned for Lebanon, because it expresses the Lebanese citizens' wishes for Lebanon to recover and to finally end its difficult stage. It will enable every Lebanese citizen to live securely and freely in a secure and free homeland.

President Hafiz al-Asad also expressed the hope that cooperation and understanding among all the different factions will continue in order to serve everyone and to enhance the reconciliation process.

President Amin al-Jumayyil emphasized that cooperation and a spirit of understanding had prevailed during the discussions, and that everyone was concerned about making decisions that would serve Lebanon and help it to recover. President al-Jumayyil thanked President al-Asad for his efforts, and stressed the need for continuing Syrian-Lebanese cooperation.

GDR's Schabowski Continues Damascus Visit

Meets Information Minister Rajjuh

JN241248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus — Syria and the GDR held a round of talks this morning in the field of information. The Syrian side was headed by Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, and the GDR side by Comrade Guenter Schabowski, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Poliburo and official in charge of information at the Central Committee [title as heard].

The talks dealt with the means to strengthen and deepen information relations between the two friendly countries to serve their joint interests. The two sides stressed the need to broaden the information ties between them in all fields, to distribute and exchange printed matter and information material issued in both countries, and the means to achieve this.

The head of the guest delegation expressed his appreciation of Syrian information's position facing imperialism and Zionism. He praised the high standard of Syrian information establishments.

Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh pointed out the importance of the friendly guest delegation's visit, and its effect toward developing bilateral relations which were founded by President Hafiz al-Asad and President Erich Honecker, as a firm base for joint cooperation between the two countries in all fields. The minister quoting President al-Asad said that there is no life in this country, except for progress and socialism. He stressed that the road of struggle against imperialism is a long one, and that this struggle requires a stand by friendly sides to confront imperialist attempts to escalate international tension.

Comrade Schabowski invited the information minister to visit the GDR at the head of an information delegation to sign a number of information agreements that will guarantee further development of information between the two friendly countries.

Confers With Al-Ahmar

JN241616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus — 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] delegation headed by Comrade Guenter Schabowski, SED Politburo member. During the meeting, they reviewed cooperation and friendship relations between both friendly parties and countries, and the continuous development of these relations within the framework of both people's joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism for achieving progress, establishing socialism, and reaching just peace. The talks also dealt with developments in the Arab region in general and in the Lebanese arena, particularly after the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, and with Syria's efforts to achieve Lebanese national accord.

Comrade al-Ahmar confirmed Syria's firm stand under struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the party's secretary general and president of the republic; its confrontation of U.S. imperialist-Zionist-reactionary policy; and its determination to build and bolster its intrinsic power to confront aggression and U.S. threats. Comrade al-Ahmar praised the support of the socialist countries, foremost being the USSR and the GDR, for Syrian and Arab rights.

Schabowski, the head of the GDR delegation, expressed satisfaction over the successful and fruitful development of the cooperation and friendship relations between both parties and countries. Schabowski asserted the GDR's stand on Syria's stand and national course under Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the party's secretary general and the president of the republic. He added that Syria's course has had positive repercussions on the national, progressive struggle and on the liberation movements in the world. Both sides condemned U.S. policy which is trying to explode the situation in the world and to impose its hegemony over it. They also condemned the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Meets With Khaddam

JN242106 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received at 1100 today Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and editor in chief of the newspaper *NEUES DEUTSCHLAND*, the accompanying delegation, and the GDR charge d'affaires in Damascus.

The talks dealt with the situation in the region and Europe and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

CSSR's Strougal Notes 'Important' Defense Agreements

JN231320 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus — In an interview broadcast over Syrian television last night, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal said his country concluded a number of very important agreements with Syria regarding the reinforcement of the Syrian Army's defensive capability. The CSSR premier did not give any details of these agreements. It is noteworthy that the CSSR is second only to the Soviet Union of the countries supplying arms to Syria. The CSSR premier began a 4-day official visit to Syria on 17 June.

CSSR Premier Strougal's Visit Praised

PM221308 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 18 Jun 84 p 3

[Unattributed "News Analysis": "Strougal's Visit: A New Step Toward Deepening Syrian-Czechoslovak Relations"]

[Excerpts] The current visit to Syria by CSSR Premier Comrade Strougal at the head of an official delegation is of particular importance because it is taking place at a time when the two countries have resolved to develop, expand, and deepen ties of friendship and cooperation and move to a new stage in their relations, which are part of the principled line the Syrian Arab region is pursuing. The visit is also aimed at consolidating close ties between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPCZ which were strengthened during the previous stage of joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism and the forces that are striving to plunge the world into the conflagration of a destructive worldwide nuclear war that would destroy everything humanity has built throughout its long history.

The importance of the visit stems not only from the fact that it is taking place in these conditions, but also from the political and economic implication it carries. Socialist Czechoslovakia has adopted an honorable stand toward major Arab causes, a stand that is due to the fact that is is part of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, which stands as a bulwark against whoever tries to step beyond the laws of the contemporary age or to impose the policy of brute force.

The past 10 years have witnessed an important development in the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, particularly between the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the CPCZ. We would refer in particular here to Ba'th Party Secretary General Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Czechoslovakia in 1975 and CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak's visit to the Syrian Arab Republic in 1979 in view of the extreme importance of these meetings in strengthening existing relations between the two parties and the two friendly countries on all the levels.

The Syrian Arab Republic is considered foremost among the world countries that have economic cooperation ties with Czechoslovakia, a friendly country that shows deep understanding of the ecnomic problems facing developing countries and offers comprehensive aid. decision to make Jerusalem its capital had it not obtained the prior This stand was expressed in the speech by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the sixth UN conference on trade and development in June 1983 in Belgrade.

The Syrian Arab region is an important trade partner for Czechoslovakia and so are several Arab countries. Czechoslovakia is building in Syria a high voltage power transmission network, which in its first stage will link Damascus, Homs, Hamah, and Aleppo through a 400 kilovolt line, which goes to show that the CSSR is a friendly country that is constant in dealing with other countries.

The present relations between Syria and Czechoslovakia are on a firm basis, which is the common stand to protect world safety and security and prevent the dangers of a nuclear war to which the Reagan administration is exposing mankind. Syria considers the deployment of missiles in Europe a great danger not only to the European peoples, but also to the world's peoples, including the Arab peoples in their various countries.

The Czechoslovak premier's visit to Syria is taking place within the strategic framework of relations between the two friendly policy. *AL-BA'TH* adds that the Hebrew state would not have made the countries, will open a new page in the relations between them, and will strengthen the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and the forces of aggression and war.

Foreign Minister Ash-Shar' Receives Nayif Hawatimah

JN241824 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' today received Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Salih Ra'fat [DFLP Politburo member] attended the meeting. During the meeting the talks revolved around the situation in the Palestinian arena and the results of the current dialogue among Palestinian resistance factions.

Lebanese Paper Interviews Vice President Khaddam

JN221845 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] In an interview with the Lebanese political weekly *AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI* to be published tomorrow, Saturday, Syrian Vice President Khaddam seemed convinced that the Bikfayya agreement will be carried out in the next few days. He said that no internal force can disrupt the agreement if the government insists on carrying it out. In one of his key remarks, Khaddam said: If they disrupt the solution, we will try new approaches.

Concerning his last visit to Lebanon, Khaddam said the discussion dealt with practical measures related to government policy statements and the method of their implementation. He said he felt a unanimous desire to implement the policy statement and the issues on which an agreement has been reached. These, he said, are practical issues which should be carried out in the next few days. Khaddam added: essentially, we discussed the question of the Army, the proposed amendments to the Army Law, and the command posts in the Army. As for the implementation, it is not only the responsibility of the president of the republic, but also of the government and the major sides represented in the government.

Asked if some people had objected to the points that have been agreed upon, Khaddam replied with the word no. Khaddam added: A common ground has been reached by the various sides. whatever opposition exists, does not preclude reaching an agreement on certain, specific issues, especially since the political base of the government has been agreed upon in accordance with the policy statement. The subject of the Syrian and French deterrent forces was not raised. The solution of the Lebanese problem is a Lebanese, Syrian, and Arab responsibility. When the agreement on the Army is implemented, the government can then use the Internal Security Forces and the Lebanese Army as security organs. The question of the return of the [Syrian] deterrent forces to Beirut was not raised. There were no serious justifications for raising this question.

Asked if an attempt was made to start a dialogue between the Lebanese Forces and Syria, Khaddam replied: The question of such a dialogue was not proposed to us. Discussions take place from time to time with some of the Phalange Party leaders. The Lebanese Forces are only a military wing of the Lebanese Front. Dialogue and political discussions are usually held with the politicians. When ['indama] the Lebanese Forces turn into a political movement independent of the Lebanese Front, then matters will be considered in light of that development.

Here, Khaddam was asked to comment on the statements of the Lebanese Forces commander. He replied: certain measures that have been agreed upon among the sides of the Lebanese Government are supposed to be implemented next week. It will then be clear if the Lebanese Forces are indeed the military wing of the Lebanese Front and, if they will or will not abide by the decision of the Lebanese Government in which the Lebanese Front is represented. It will be in light of this that all sides will define their position. [passage indistinct]

Asked if there are any new indications of a Syrian-Israeli war in Al-Biqa', Khaddam replied: The Israelis must fully understand that it they decide to attack, then the Syrians will defend themselves with all the means in their power.

Regarding the U.S. role, Khaddam said: What serves the interests of Lebanon and Syria determines our stands regardless of whether the Americans approve or disapprove.

Asked about attempts at reconciliation between Yasir 'Arafat and Syria, Khaddam replied: There is a problem in the Palestinian arena due to political and organizational reasons which must be solved only within the Palestinian framework. Everything relating to the internal Palestinian situation is purely a Palestinian affair with which Syria has nothing to do.

It was clear from Khaddam's words that the door between Syria and Yasir 'Arafat is still closed. Khaddam pointed out that there is no possibility of an understanding. He said verbatim: Syria has a clear political line. Whoever deals with it on the basis of this line and the commitment to the Palestine question, the PNC resolutions, and the PLO national program, will get our cooperation and support. As for those who hide behind the PLO or any other name and slogan and try to directly or indirectly serve trends that do great harm to the Palestine question, there will be no understanding for them.

Damascus Radio Reports Lebanese Peace Contacts

JN250733 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut — The Lebanese capital yesterday witnessed intensive political and security contacts toward implementing important decisions made by the Lebanese Government to achieve peace in Beirut, reorganize the Army, and confront the security aggravation caused by the sides who stand to lose from these decisions.

Political and popular circles are optimistic over the possibility of implementing cabinet decisions which aim at providing security and stability and implementing the Bikfayya agreement which resulted from Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's talks with Lebanese officials.

Important moves will be made during the next few days toward implementing these decisions. It is also expected that the Lebanese Military Council will be convened soon to begin carrying out measures pertaining to the military institution and achieving security.

Some news agencies said this meeting will convene today. Brigadier Michel 'Awn will officially assume his duties as commander of Lebanon's Army in a military ceremony to be held this morning at the Defense Ministry.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil met yesterday with Colonel Mustafa Nasir, who was appointed director of state security the day before yesterday. The meeting dealt with the duties of the general directorate of state security which is attached to the Higher Defense Council headed by the Lebanese president.

Damascus Cites AS-SAFIR on Bikfayya Shelling

JN230647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut — Well-informed Lebanese security sources revealed yesterday that the shells fired on the Lebanese township of Bikfayya were fired from East Beirut, which is under Phalange militia control. The Lebanese paper *AS-SAFIR* explained that the competent security sources have confirmed that the five shells that were fired on Bikfayya during Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's meeting with Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt came from the Phalange forces' positions in East Beirut.

Al-BA'TH Comments on Lebanese Cabinet Decisions

JN241000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 24 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-BA'TH* says: The national unity government in fraternal Lebanon under Karami is embarking on a new stage after approval of the comprehensive security plan in its political and military sections. This stage emphasizes a determination greater than ever before to achieve everything that benefits security and stability.

The hopes attached to the salvation government do not stem from a vacuum: They are legitimate. They have firm foundations that have been built with precision in Geneva, Lausanne, Damascus, and Bikfayya.

AL-BA'TH continues: Our hopes are parallel with the hopes of the Lebanese brothers, in that, these hopes will be interpreted and manifested into reality in all walks of life. Our hopes are legitimate and based on firm patriotic and national bases which revolve around saving Lebanon and restoring peace, and liberating it once and for all from the Zionist enemy and its agents.

Our joint approaches assume another shape and color today because they have moved on to the stage of execution. All beginnings are difficult, but today's beginning will not be more difficult than any other as long as there is a determination to achieve, and a belief in the birth of the new Lebanon. We do not expect this beginning to be completely successful, taking into consideration Israel's continuous obstruction attempts. But we see good omens for a series of reversals that will strike at the enemies of Lebanon and its Arabism, whether they like it or not.

The approval of the security plan and its announced arrangements —which stress the unification of Beirut, and the reopening of the port, the airport, and the crossing points — simply means that there is no place for agents in the midst of official and popular unanimity on the need for security to prevail.

AL-BA'TH adds: Approving the security plan, means that the people's will is paramount, and above any personal consideration or interests that serve the objectives of the Zionist enemy. Incidents that undermine security, and attempts to obstruct the national unity government's march are bound to disappear in the face of determination to achieve what was contained in the Cabinet's policy statement. Yesterday's security plan is a manifestation of many points in the policy statement.

AL-BA'TH concludes: We are certain that the masses of fraternal Lebanon, who blessed the government of national unity, will bless the new arrangements with confidence for a bright future. These masses also look forward to the removal of the imaginary line that has partitioned Beirut for so long, so that Beirut will once again be the unified capital which looks eagerly toward a Lebanon that is unified — land and people; liberated from the Zionist invaders and their hired agents; and an Arab Lebanon which is a state of confrontation against Israel, the historic enemy of Arabism.

Israelis Set Fire to Wheatfields in Al-Biqa'

JN221841 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut — The Israeli forces of occupation in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' today set fire to the wheatfields opposite the confrontation line with the Syrian forces. Radio Monte Carlo quoted reporters as saying that the fire spread to the Israeli minefields, sparking a number of explosions which lasted an hour.

U.S. Gulf Intervention Moves Reported

JN250658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Islamabad — Reports from the Pakistani capital say that there is intensive military activity in a number of Pakistani sea and air ports and that hundreds of U.S. officers are presently coordinating with Pakistan Army generals. These reports say that U.S. combat ships operating in the Indian Ocean have moved nearer to the entrance of the Gulf and a large number of these are deployed on both sides of the Hormuz Straits between the Omani coast in the south and the Pakistani coast in the north.

Two U.S. air bases have been completed in the Baluchistan region to prepare for direct U.S. military intervention in the Gulf war.

AL-BA'TH Views Reagan's Position on Jerusalem

JN221605 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] In Damascus, the Syrian newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's refusal to transfer his country's embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem is purely a theoretical and tactical stand that blatantly contradicts Washington's actual policy. *AL-BA'TH* adds that the Hebrew state would not have made the decision to make Jerusalem its capital had it not obtained the prior approval of the U.S. Administration, which colludes with Israel.

24 Jun Communique Reports Cabinet Proceedings

TA250710 Jerusalem Government Press Office in English 24 Jun 84

["Text" of Cabinet communique issued in Jerusalem on 24 June 1984]

[Text] At the weekly Cabinet meeting:

A) The prime minister reviewed the discussions and the decisions of the Universal Postal Union conference held in Hamburg. The prime minister pointed out that the proposal of the Arab Postal Council to expel Israel from the Union was rejected by a vote of 73 states against 32, and he expressed his satisfaction for the assistance given by friendly states in rejecting the Arab proposal.

B) As per the recommendation of Justice Gavri'el Bach, the Cabinet resolved to back emergency regulations which will be issued by the minister of education and culture in order to guarantee election propaganda broadcasts.

C) The Cabinet backed emergency regulations which will be issued by the acting minister of energy and infrastructure to agents and distributors of gas, in order to guarantee regular distribution of gas to consumers.

D) The finance minister reported to the Cabinet on the negotiations on the issue of wage agreements.

E) The appointment of Mr. Shlomo Har'e as defense establishment comptroller was approved.

F) The Cabinet charged the minister of finance, the minister of labor and social affairs, and the minister of agriculture with looking for a way of granting further relief and simplified processes regarding tax payments by the self-employed to national insurance.

Shamir Speaks on Internal, External Conditions

JN221557 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Passages within quotation marks recorded in Hebrew, followed by or fading into Arabic translation]

[Text] The following is the text of an exclusive interview Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir gave to our political correspondent Dov Rabinovich:

In the interview, the prime minister talked about the conditions that will allow the IDF to withdraw from Lebanon. He said: General Antoine Lahad, commander of the southern army of Lebanon, was right when he said that there should not be a timetable for the withdrawal of the IDF From Lebanon, because of the difficulties such a timetable would impose on the process of building the southern army of Lebanon. "As soon as free Lebanon's army is able to mobilize enough forces and carry out its duties, the IDF will withdraw from Lebanon." It is clear that the IDF will withdraw after security arrangements in the border region are reached. If the forces of free Lebanon's army are able to guarantee security, together with other forces with which we are in contact, then the conditions for a complete withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon will be met.

On the military situation between Israel and Syria, the prime minister said: I do not think there is any special tension between Israeli and Syrian forces. Syrian forces are increasing continuously and they are buying modern weapons from the Soviet Union. "We do not see at the moment any indication of a serious development in the near future on the Israeli-Syrian front. However, we are following developments with concern and we continuously adopt a position of alertness and caution."

Commenting on recent statements by Lebanese leaders who said that Lebanon should hold indirect talks with Israel through the United States and in accordance with the truce agreements between the two countries, the prime minister said: "Israel's position is clear. We have had direct contacts with Lebanon which resulted in the 17 May agreement. This agreement has been abrogated due to Syrian pressure. After this agreement was canceled, I can not find any excuse for holding any indirect talks with Lebanon. This would not be useful. We must take into consideration that the Lebanese Government, in its present status, cannot help very much in achieving the security arrangements which we need in southern Lebanon. If there is a Lebanese government which is effective in the south, then there will be scope to negotiate with it through direct contacts only."

On Israeli-Egyptian relations, the prime minister said that Egypt must change its position in order to end the cold peace, and give a real meaning to the many agreements which had been signed. They should also return the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv.

The prime minister said that what is regrettable is that the current status of relations between the two countries is a state of nonbelligerence, and not a state of real peace. Shamir categorically denied reports saying that the aim of the recent visit to Cairo by MK Iliyahu Ben-Elisar, chairman of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee, was to organize a meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to aid Likud's elections propaganda. The prime minister said: "This allegation is completely false, Dr Ben-Elizar has not proposed such a meeting."

On the subject of regional concessions in the territories, the prime minister said: "I have said that it is not possible to annex territories that belong to us. This is why I reject the principle of annexing the territories. At the present time, we are not thinking of unilaterally imposing Israeli sovereignty on these territories, because this conflicts with the Camp David agreements which we adhere to. I can see that there is coexistence between Jews and Arabs in the territories. This has been made clear to me on many occasions. There are good relations between a number of settlements and their Arab neighbors in nearby villages."

On the Jewish underground organization in the territories, and the extent of its influence among settlers, the prime minister said: "There is no need to compare the settlement process to this isolated phenomena, which is represented by irresponsible actions carried out by only a few persons. It is impossible to hold tens of thousands of settlers responsible for the actions of a few."

Answering a question on the recent reports from Arab circles that his current government did not do enough for them, the prime minister said: "Arab citizens in the country enjoy all the privileges and rights in an equal manner with all other citizens in the country. It is correct that they are not obliged to military service, but this does not diminish their rights. If they have any requests, they know how to present their requests before the concerned authorities."

Further Shamir Comments

TA231102 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the security organs are continuing to pay close and constant attention to the Syrian military build-up. Regarding the situation in the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon, Mr Shamir can foresee no signs of a flare-up between the Israeli and Syrian armies.

Yitzhaq Shamir described relations with Egypt as being a state of non-war, but added that regular contacts are being maintained with the Egyptian leaders on pending issues.

Mr Shamir was speaking to Dov Rabinowich, a correspondent for the Arabic program of the Voice of Israel.

Egypt Foreign Minister Refutes Shamir on 'Non-War'

TA241009 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 24 Jun 84 p 2

[Smadar Peri report]

[Text] "The statement made by the Israeli prime minister that Israeli-Egyption relations are now in a state of no-war, and not in a state of real peace, has no basis in reality," Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said yesterday in reaction to comments made by Shamir in an Arabic-language interview on the Voice of Israel.

Shamir also said that "peace without normal ties is meaningless," but emphasized that the government is maintaining regular contacts with the Egyptian authorities over all pending issues.

In a telephone conversation from Cairo, Ghali told *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* that he disagrees with this negative attitude of the Israeli prime minister. "We have an Embassy in Tel Aviv and Israel has an Embassy in Egypt; there is an Egyptian Consulate in Elat and an Israeli Consulate in Alexandria," he said. "Egypt sells Israel oil; there are two airlines that are in operation, one Israeli and one Egyptian, transporting Israeli tourists to Cairo — and they are welcome here. Nor should we forget the Israeli academic center which is doing a great job in Cairo."

Dr Ghali, who coined the term of "cold peace" that has characterized the nature of relations between Israel and Egypt over the past 2 years, emphasized in commenting on Prime Minister Shamir's latest remark: "I disagree with the pessimistic approach, which has no basis in reality. Furthermore, Egypt has just had an election, while Israel is currently embroiled in an election period. We are hoping that once this process if over, the two countries will find the time and the desire to launch a new peace process to give new and fresh momentum to bilateral relations so that we can achieve a comprehensive Middle East peace — one of the aspirations of Egyptian diplomacy."

Shamir, Ghali Statements on 'Non-War' Analyzed

TA250954 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jun 84 p 14

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "Nonbelligerency"]

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, hastened to react to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks that the current state of relations between Israel and Egypt is one of nonbelligerency rather than one of peace.

Dr Butrus Ghali, an experienced diplomat, realizes that this Israeli characterization might hinder Egypt's efforts to obtain U.S. military and economic aid. This is why the man who coined the term "cold peace" now argues that there is peace between Israel and Egypt, that there are embassies, that Egypt sells oil to Israel, that there are two airlines operating, and so on and so forth.

It would have been most convenient for Yitzhaq Shamir to expound on the achievement of peace for domestic reasons — namely, election-related needs — since on the eve of an election any government would rather highlight its achievements than play into the hands of its rivals, who allege that peace with Egypt is devoid of any content.

Interviewed on the Voice of Israel's Arabic program, Shamir nevertheless elected to criticize Egypt for turning the peace treaty into an agreement on nonbelligerency.

Keeping short-term political considerations in mind, perhaps Shamir should have glossed over the differences with Egypt and said that peace had not been undermined despite all the upheavals.

These are the short-term considerations. In the long term, it is imperative to make Egypt stop the deterioration in relations with Israel, particularly when it is about to return its ambassador to Moscow but not to Tel Aviv. There is room for a public statement that would compel Egypt to declare that it is not freezing peace with Israel.

Egypt has reason to worry how its latest move regarding the Soviet Union will be interpreted. On the face of it, the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Moscow and of the Soviet ambassador to Cairo do not constitute a turning point in Egyptian-Soviet relations.

The Soviet Embassy in Cairo and the Egyptian Embassy in Moscow have existed all these years, and whether the head of the legation is called an ambassador or a "charge d'affaires" is irrelevant to the nature of relations. However, in view of the fact that along with the exchange of ambassadors President Mubarak has been forced to reiterate that Egypt will not put the base at Ra's Banas at the disposal of the United States, the impression received in Washington is that this declaration is part of a Soviet-Egyptian deal. So, the Egyptian authorities are forced to allay U.S. public opinion and Congress somewhat lest these declarations adversely affect the scope of U.S. aid to Egypt.

The Reagan administration knows that despite its extensive investment in the base at Ra's Banas on the Red Sea, Egypt has refused to service the U.S. Air Force there.

In the annual report he submitted in February, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger emphasized that "in a time of crisis the United States and Egypt will try to reach an agreement on servicing U.S. aircraft at the Ra's Banas base" which was expanded and improved with U.S. funds.

Hence, the Americans knew the secret of the Egyptian refusal but they deluded themselves into thinking they would be able to reach an agreement with the Egyptians in a crisis. However, it seems that the Soviets did not sit idly by, and in exchange for an agreement to exchange ambassadors, they also demanded an Egyptian public declaration that the base at Ra's Banas would not be put at the disposal of the United States — and Husni Mubarak repeated this declaration several times last week. This is the political price Egypt paid in exchange for the return of the Soviet ambassador to Cairo, whereas it is not prepared to pay any political price whatsoever, not even that of returning the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, in exchange for U.S. investments at Ra's Banas and the substantial economic and military aid it receives from the United States.

Therefore, this is the background against which Dr Butrus Ghali's reaction to Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks should be seen.

It would be detrimental for Egypt to exaggerate and be depicted in U.S. public opinion as retreating from peace with Israel because of its refusal to service U.S. aircraft at Ra's Banas.

Egypt's economic situation is not so great that it can afford to gamble on the vital economic and military aid it receives from the United States. Egypt would certainly like to receive both U.S. and pan-Arab aid to meet its numerous needs but it cannot risk casting itself in an image that might exacerbate its economic distress.

This is why Egypt is so sensitive about the Israeli statement that the state of bilateral relations is no longer one of peace but rather one of nonbelligerency, and this is why it hastened to refute the Israeli prime minister's statement.

In the past, Egypt affirmed the limitations of peace with Israel. This is the first time that Egypt is trying to prove the contrary by stressing the diplomatic relations, the airlines, the Egyptian oil supplies to Israel, and many other elements of peace existing between Israel and Egypt.

Arens Departs for U.S. Terrorism Conference

TA250800 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister Professor Moshe Arens departed for the United States last night to attend an international conference on terrorism in memory of the late Yehonatan Netanyahu [IDF officer killed in the Entebbe rescue operation]. He will also confer with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. MK Yitzhaq Rabin, who will also attend the conference and confer with the U.S. secretary of state, departed a day earlier. Both Arens and Rabin are scheduled to return to Israel this week.

Arens, Rabin Debate Current Political Issues

TA230820 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0705 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Studio debate between Defense Minister Moshe Arens and Alignment candidate for defense minister MK Yitzhaq Rabin, moderated by Yitzhaq Ben-Ner; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-Ner] Gentlemen, I will ask you identical questions in various spheres, and both of you will have a limited period of time to respond to each question. Let us begin promptly with the first question: Do you believe it is possible to reach any kind of arrangement [hesder] with Syria, either directly or indirectly, and what are the conditions for this? Professor Arens, perhaps you should start.

[Arens] It is important to remember in this context that of all the Arab countries, Syria is perhaps the most hostile; it in fact heads the rejectionist front. It maintains a policy rejecting any dialogue with us, and has been trying to demonstrate its objection to talking to us. I would not rule out the possibility that some sort of understanding — although I do not know about an agreement [haskama] — perhaps an unwritten understanding could be reached. Yet it is clear to me that all this talk about the need to do that, and to do it quickly, and that — as some people in Israel have been urging — we should approach Syria, actually only harms the ability to achieve this goal. Based on intelligence sources' reports, we know that Damascus says there is no need to talk to Israel, there is no need to reach any agreement [haskama] because the Israelis are withdrawing anyway, and there is not enough unity in Israel to hold on to positions in Lebanon for any substantial period of time.

[Ben-Ner] Mr Rabin.

[Rabin] I, too, agree that Syria is the country holding the most hostile positions, and is possibly the most extremist in its lack of readiness to undertake any action to promote peace. At the same time, it would be worthwhile to remember that for more than 10 years now quiet has prevailed along the lines we share with Syria on the Golan Heights as a result of an agreement and arrangement [heskem vehesder] between Syria and us.

As for Lebanon, Syria scored an achievement in the Lebanon war, and it has remained the dominant factor that will determine Lebanon's political future. I believe that under certain circumstances, it is still possible to reach an arrangement [hesder] with the Syrians — admittedly not while conceding vital Israeli security interests. Yet along with the current proximity of the Syrian and Israeli lines, there is a third factor — such as the terrorists and the like — there, and it can bring about clashes in conflict with the desires of both parties. The longer this situation prevails, the more danger of a showdown there is. Hence, although not immediately and certainly not hastily, it is necessary to try to solve the Lebanon problem through an agreement [haskama] — even indirectly — with Syria.

[Ben-Ner] The second question, gentlemen, is: Is it possible to leave Lebanon and at the same time guarantee continued quiet along the northern border? If so, how, under what conditions, and how long? Mr Rabin.

[Rabin] There is no doubt in my mind that there is a broad national consensus over the need to guarantee the safety and well-being of the northern settlements and their inhabitants, to prevent a return to the period when the PLO had free reign in southern Lebanon and could freely deploy artillery and Katyushas. Yet there is a similar consensus on the need to bring the IDF back home.

How can this be done? First, by giving up the hope that this could come about via a political arrangement [hesder] with the Lebanese Government. There is no government in Lebanon or Lebanese army able to undertake that responsibility. It therefore seems to me that it is necessary to try to present as our goal a solution that comprises three aspects: the first, strengthening the southern Lebanese army. I applaud the effort over the past 7 or 8 months to build up that force, increase its troops and power, and equip it. I take a very positive view of this, because it will constitute an important component in maintaining quiet in southern Lebanon.

The southern army of Lebanon will not, however, be able to withstand pressure from the north — namely, by the Syrians or by terrorist units which we must remember have mostly remained in Lebanon — even in the distant future. This can only be done either by the IDF or by another element. I believe it is possible to bring about a change in UNIFIL's mandate — and we should bear in mind that UNIFIL was established for the purpose of enabling the IDF's evacuation following the Litani operation — so that it would deploy mainly along the current line. It will constitute an effective political barrier vis-a-vis the Syrians; it will nonetheless be a penetrable curtain for terrorists to infiltrate, but it could still prevent seizure of entire areas which happened before the outbreak of the war in Lebanon.

The third aspect is allowing the IDF freedom of action, in southern Lebanon after it withdraws to the international border, while maintaining daily contact between the IDF and the southern army of Lebanon, and allowing the IDF to enter Lebanon any time the southern army of Lebanon alone cannot handle an incident, a concentration of terrorists who have penetrated, or other similar occurrences. It therefore seems to me that our goal should be to strive — through international means, such as the United States and the United Nations — to reach an agreement [heskem] on the basis of a commitment, bound by a timetable, for an IDF withdrawal from its current lines to the international border, provided that UNIFIL fulfills its role. I think such an agreement can be achieved, although a year ago it had greater chances. Also, after the attainment of such an agreement, I believe it will take between 6 and 9 months to withdraw completely, but I emphasize: after the agreement is reached.

[Ben-Ner] Mr Defense Minister.

[Arens] I would first of all like to emphasize that we are in fact in the process of withdrawing the IDF from Lebanon. About 10 months ago the IDF withdrew from the Ash-Shuf range, and we carried out this withdrawal only after we reached the agreements and understandings [haskamot vehavanot] we deemed necessary and vital to make sure that terrorists do not again penetrate the Ash-Shuf or carry out actions against the IDF from that area. We reached those agreements with the local population, not with the Lebanese Administration, which we had no faith in, but we did this with the Druze population and the Druze militias. The understandings and agreements we reached are still valid to this very day, and I have reason to believe that they will continue to remain in effect and remain valid in the future, as well.

This, in fact, is our policy also in regard to those southern Lebanese areas where we are deployed. We would like to reach agreements and understandings with the local population and with military organizations, and primarily the southern army of Lebanon under General Lahad, so that we can feel assured that once we leave, the policing duties will be conducted to ensure no terrorist activity from southern Lebanon against northern Israel is carried out. One could say with almost absolute confidence that if we acted in accord with the proposals and cries of desperation that can be heard here and there in Israel to leave immediately, we can safely say that the next day we would have had serious problems in the Galilee, and we would have actually had to send the people there back to the air raid shelters.

The southern army of Lebanon is developing, and there are good prospects for it to undertake a substantial part of the responsibility. We are also maintaining intensive contacts with the Shi'ite population, and there are prospects for reaching some sort of an arrangement [hesder] with them.

I would not pin too many hopes on the UN forces. Do not forget that UNIFIL was in southern Lebanon on the eve of the Peace for Galilee war, and we were forced into that war because attacks were being carried out from southern Lebanon against the Galilee, from areas where UNIFIL was deployed as well. At present, the UN forces are refusing to cooperate with the southern army of Lebanon, and in fact it is obvious to us today that unless a change takes place on the part of the United Nations, if we expand UN activity in the region, this will hamper and conflict with the ability of the southern army of Lebanon to function.

I would, furthermore, add the following to the above statement: The less we in Israel talk about the need to leave Lebanon and to leave it quickly, or the less we talk about the need to set a target date, the easier it will be for us to reach those arrangements [hesderim] to make it possible for us to leave. Gen Lahad said this as well not too long ago. He said that those who stated a target date at a recent election rally in Beersheba, saying that we should leave Lebanon in so many months, Lahad said this interferes with my ability to do what is necessary to allow the IDF to leave, and he said: Let me do my job. The same holds true for the Syrians, too. The less we talk about our desire to reach an arrangement [hesder] with them, the easier it will be to obtain such an arrangement with them.

[Ben-Ner] The third question still pertains to the Lebanese issue. Two years after the war, what lessons have you learned and what effect do you believe this war has had on the IDF, which is still deployed in Lebanon? Professor Arens.

[Arens] The Peace for Galilee war should be viewed as a link in the long chain of our campaign against terrorism. This is a campaign that has been waged for 36 years, and 16 of those years in Lebanon. The PLO forces and groups chose Lebanon, quite logically from their standpoint, as the arena from which to use the weapon of terrorism against Israel. Husayn stopped them from doing this in Jordan. We realized once again, if we did not already know this before, that where terrorists are allowed or when there is an attempt to use terrorist tactics from a country in which there is an effective central government, we can try to warn that government — as we have been doing with Syria and also with Jordan — and we can expect it to be deterred and prevent terrorists from operating from its territory. If it has not been deterred, we have waged wars.

We did this in the Sinai campaign, following the terrorist operations from the Gaza Strip during the days of Egyptian rule there. In Lebanon the central government will not be able to rule. It was unable to do so in the past, cannot do it now, and will not be able apparently in the foreseeable future. It is impossible to warn it even if it were ready to be deterred. Therefore the prevention of terrorist acts from that region must be done by us, involving the threat of using our own forces, and with the presence of our forces for as long as we are unable to reach the arrangements [hesderim] we mentioned earlier with the local population and militia groups. This is how we have reached the situation in which for 2 years now there have been no attacks on the Galilee. I think that if we act wisely, and if we disregard calls of despair, we will be able to maintain that quiet in the Galilee, where people live above the ground and not under it, in the shelters.

[Ben-Ner] These were the lessons the defense minister drew from the war. Mr Rabin, are yours different?

[Rabin] First of all, it would be worth our while to remember that for more than 10 years now we have had quiet with three Arab countries. As a consequence of the Yom Kippur war, Egypt chose the path of peace and signed a peace treaty. An understanding has been reached with Syria, which it has been honoring in the best possible way on the Golan Heights; and with Jordan. It has been 14 years since Husayn liquidated the PLO presence in Jordan. In fact only one front has remained, and that is the Lebanese front.

As for the lessons from the Lebanon war: I support the Peace for Galilee operation, but insofar as the Lebanon war was aimed at changing the Lebanese Government, or establishing a central government in Beirut as powerful as such governments in Cairo, Amman, and Damascus, is concerned — this was an illusion, a grave one, which I am pleased to say today no one clings to any longer, and no one regards it as an objective. Thus, the first lesson is that in such a case, we needed a limited operation like the Peace for Galilee operation, the aim of which was to guarantee the well-being of the northern settlements and their inhabitants.

The second lesson is that it is both impossible and undesirable to guarantee the safety of inhabitants of Eretz Yisra'el, or any part thereof, by maintaining a permanent IDF presence in southern Lebanon when, for example, that presence in effect leads to terrorists attacking the IDF rather than Israeli inhabitants. It is necessary to find a solution that will solve both these problems at once. This is not a suggestion raised out of despair, but out of an open-eyed view of reality. I believe that if the Peace for Galilee operation had ended in accordance with its original goals as I understood them, we would have achieved that. I think what we should do is to strive to this — and I believe there are no differences of opinion about this at present.

The third lesson from the war — which was of our own choosing, where we had the choice of either waging it or not — is that such a war should only be waged when there is a broad national consensus. We had one over the goals of the Peace for Galilee operation. The people became divided however, the moment the war expanded to include far-reaching objectives that have unfortunately not been attained. This is a great pity.

[Ben-Ner] Gentlemen, the following questions will require shorter answers, and you will have 90 seconds for every answer. Let us begin by asking how you believe Israel should view Egypt's growing military power. Is it intended for use against us? Mr Rabin.

[Rabin] Egypt and Israel have a peace treaty. A cold peace, but I prefer a cold peace over any war. We knew that Egypt would want to increase its power. Nonetheless, in the foreseeable future, I cannot envision an immediate military danger from Egypt. I believe, naturally, that cementing peace depends on Egypt, but it depends just as much on the continuation of the peace process. Egypt did not view peace between us as the end of the peace process, and one of the ways — in addition to the demand [tevi'a] that Egypt observe all its commitments in the peace treaty — is to make sure that the peace process continues. Otherwise I believe, if the peace process is discontinued in the next few years, although this is not measured in months or a year or two, I fear we will reach the situation in which peace will gradually collapse, so that we will be left with a shaken peace — if at all — and without the Sinai.

[Ben-Ner] Minister Arens.

[Arens] There are countries in the world that have peaceful relations, but at the same time, one of the parties is worried that the other side's army is strengthening. This is true in regard to U.S.-Soviet relations. There is no doubt that if the Egyptian Army is getting stronger — which it is — this is not the kind of process we can ignore. If the cold peace had not existed, and the process of normalization had taken place, I imagine we would have been less concerned if we saw that bilateral relations were developing and improving.

I similarly believe we would have remained calmer in relation to the strengthening of the Egyptian Army. The coincidence of the two — the absence of normalization, in fact the absence of readiness, as far as we can see, or desire on the part of the Egyptian Government to foster normalization — coupled with the great investment in building up an army in Egypt, this is definitely something that causes us concern.

[Ben-Ner] If you are defense minister after the election, how would you handle the demand [derisha] that will without a doubt be raised to cut your ministry's budget as part of the plan to restore the economy? What do you think could be cut? Professor Arens.

[Arens] I believe it is important to understand that the view that there is a lot of fat that can be cut, in other words, that we can cut the budget and yet not harm the IDF's power, is mistaken. The IDF is among the best armies in the world, perhaps the best. It is highly efficient, and it is impossible to slash substantial sums of money without harming its power. Right now we are facing serious and difficult military challenges. We mentioned Syria earlier. Well, Syria has an Army that is as large as the IDF when it calls up all of its reserves. There has been a similar build-up in other Arab armed forces. Syria has been expressing a readiness to wage a war — or perhaps wording it more cautious and prudently — there is no objection to going to war and using violence in those cases where there is a readiness to do so. We have witnessed the degree of madness and lunacy that exists in at least part of the Arab world in the Iraq-Iran war, so I would say now is not the time to make large cuts in the IDF's budget, because this spells substantial cuts in its power.

[Ben-Ner] Mr Rabin, should we have a wealthy army in a country that is not so rich?

[Rabin] First, the IDF is not a rich army; it is an efficient and very good army, and here I agree with Defense Minister Arens. At the same time, there is no doubt in my mind that the weak spot in Israel's overall national strength is the economy and the resulting social ramifications. Thus, if we wish to solve this problem, a cut must be made in state spending.

I, too, agree that if cuts are to be made in the IDF, this will not slash the fat because the IDF is not a fat army. Cuts mean damage to our military power. I do not believe this should be done at present; however, the cost of maintaining the IDF in Lebanon is extremely high, and this, too, should be a guideline in addition to my basic approach which is that it is possible to do this — although not today or tomorrow, and I am not talking about a rushed withdrawal from Lebanon — but still it is possible to find a solution by cutting those items that appear to be less vulnerable. There are other fields that belong more to the political realm, such as how much is being invested in the settlements, but this has nothing to do with the matter at hand.

[Ben-Ner] Gentlemen, both of you have at some point in your careers served as Israel's ambassador to the United States. Good relations with Washington are a major component of Israel's security. Do you think the level of these relations can be guaranteed even after the Israeli and U.S. elections? In other words: Will there not be demands [derishot] or changes in approach insofar as Israeli-U.S. relations are concerned? Mr Rabin.

[Rabin] In the United States I believe there is a sound and firm infrastructure of understanding, sympathy, and desire to help Israel that transcends whichever administration is in power; by this I mean the American people, by and large. Israel is being aided by the United States with money, arms, and certainly in other spheres as well. The cooperation and degree of aid have been constantly growing for over 30 years now, and certainly this stands out more clearly in a U.S. presidential election year. Therefore, I anticipate continued close bilateral cooperation despite the past, present, and future differences in regard to political solutions. The situation as it is this year, politically, cannot be taken as a model, because in a U.S. presidential election year no initiatives are taken. I imagine that those differences of opinion, which exist today but are being swept under the rug, will resurface in 1985. We have the power both to maintain the cooperation and the degree of assistance we receive from the United States, and at the same time not relent.

[Ben-Ner] Mr Defense Minister, will the topics that will emerge after the U.S. election not hamper relations?

[Arens] Relations between Israel and the United States are based on a very firm foundation: a shared democratic tradition, common values, and, as a result, common strategic interests as well. Yet the good relations that exist now, and I think they are better now than they have ever been, involved a tremendous effort on our part to develop them and bring them to their present peak. This can be seen in the aid which is now given as a grant — an unprecedented phenomenon; in the readiness to help us develop the Lavi aircraft; in the highest level of strategic contacts and strategic talks on cooperation in certain circumstances that would be of interest to both countries; in the maximum degree, I believe, of understanding of Israel's security and security-political needs; in the maximum understanding for our needs on the Golan Heights, and the need for Israeli control and sovereignty over that area; as well as in the maximum understanding of our needs in Judaea and Samaria too. We will have to continue to work and foster these relations to bring them to still higher levels.

[Ben-Ner] If you are defense minister after the election, how would you — in brief, please — address the following issues: the Ground Forces Command, the Lavi project, the problem of volunteering for IDF command posts, and what is called the phenomenon of keeping a low profile and refraining from volunteering? Mr Defense Minister.

[Arens] We established the Ground Forces Command this year. I regard this step as a most important move in terms of building up the IDF's power. This subject was discussed for a long time, but no conclusion was reached and it was not implemented. Today, for nearly a year, we have been in the process of establishing an umbrella to include all the Ground Forces. This marks what I believe is a major change, and it will make it possible for us to make the IDF more efficient and turn it into an army that will be able to adopt modern technological developments — which in many respects is the secret to an army's power nowadays — more easily.

[Ben-Ner] What about the Lavi project?

[Arens] The Lavi project is in full swing today. I have already mentioned the fact that we succeeded in obtaining what none of us had expected: U.S. aid, and quite substantial too, for that project. The aircraft will be among the best and most advanced in the world once put into operation and use in the Air Force. It will also enjoy one other advantage: It will not be found in the hands of Arab air forces.

[Ben-Ner] What about the problem of commanders, and the fact that some soldiers want to maintain a low profile and refuse to volunteer?

[Arens] We have a special plan to make sure that, as in the past, some of the best men in Israeli society will make the militarya career. We are putting together a special step-by-step program for field commanders to allow for promotion. Just recently we brought about legislation that improved salaries in the IDF. It is not that the pay is what counts, and it certainly is not the dominant factor, but we are creating conditions that will allow us to attract the best people in Israeli society to the IDF.

[Ben-Ner] MK Yitzhaq Rabin.

[Rabin] As for the Ground Forces Command, I supported the idea when it was first raised before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. I regard it as an organizational change, and I believe it is a positive change. At the same time, organizational changes are not the sole answer to strength. Yet, by nature, an army needs an organizational shake-up from time to time, which is why I welcome its implementation.

[Ben-Ner] What about the Lavi project?

[Rabin] As for the Lavi, we will continue the project, which we also support. At the same time, I cannot imagine that if, in the early 1990's, the United States develops an aircraft that is superior, Israel will not purchase it. One of the advantages the IDF enjoys beyond the quality of its manpower and its systems, or the standard of its pilots, has always been that in all the wars — beginning with the 6-day war through the Yom Kippur war, as well as in the clash with the Syrian Air Force — we had aircraft that were superior to those possessed by the opposing air forces.

[Ben-Ner] Now for the problem of volunteering for command posts and the low profile problem.

[Rabin] The latter problem should sound an alarm,because it requires treatment of a root cause. Nonetheless, I would like to say that I believe the lion's share of the IDF's command echelons do not share this view. This is a phenomenon that should be dealt with, but let us not generalize to include the IDF's entire command staff.

[Ben-Ner] What do you see as the difference between your conception of your job and Israeli security policy, and that of the opposite party and your adversary? Mr Rabin.

[Rabin] I would prefer to present my concept. I think that, as its name implies, the IDF is Israel's defense force, whose objectives are to defend Israel, its borders, inhabitants, and vital interests. I do not regard it as a mercenary army to be sold into the service of anyone in the Middle East or the world. Nor do I regard it as a lever to force peace upon an Arab country.

By the same token, thanks to its deterrent power and ability to decide a battle, when either a war or any other military operation is forced upon us, it should be able to make the other side realize that the only way to resolve the Israeli-Arab conflict is not on the battlefield, but at the political negotiating table. This is the IDF's political mission, beyond its military job.

[Ben-Ner] Professor Arens.

[Arens] I believe we must strive to achieve maximum unity in regard to Israel's security policy. We have tanks, aircraft, artillery pieces, excellent troops and officers, and the most important weapon — perhaps our secret weapon — our unity, the readiness to work together and stand united. This was true in the past, but not in the last few years, which I regard as a most severe aberration that weakens Israel. There always have been, and always will be, differences of opinion regarding any campaign or battle. It is impossible to wage a war in which everyone is convinced that each and every move you engaged in was precisely the right one. Yet in every campaign and battle we must stand united. We must give the backing to the moves that must be made in a campaign. I believe that in effect there are no great differences — as indeed there should not be — between us in terms of security policy; we must simply tell ourselves that we need self-discipline to present, at least outwardly and to the degree possible also domestically, one line and national unity.

Peres Applauds Mitterrand on Human Rights Issue

TA241033 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0950 GMT 24 Jun 84

["Announcement by the Labor Party Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 24 Jun (ITIM) — Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres today sent a warm message to French President Francois Mitterrand applauding his position in the fight for human rights and the rights of Soviet Jews during his visit to the Soviet Union.

The message reads as follows:

Dear Mr President,

I am very deeply touched by the courageous act you performed during your visit to the USSR. I trust that this special gesture for human rights in the Soviet Union will not remain unanswered.

I thank you for this most appreciated act on behalf of the Soviet Jewry. [Signed] Shim'on Peres

SADCC Information Ministers Meet in Botswana

AB221055 Dakar PANA in English 1048 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Maputo, 22 Jun (AIM/PANA) — The meeting of information ministers from the countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) held in Botswana yesterday was aimed at finding practical ways of cooperation in information, said Jose Luis Cabaco, Mozambican information minister, on his return from Gaborone last night.

Mr Cabaco said the meeting had considered a proposal to create an (?economic) magazine for the region. This proposal and others related to information cooperation will be presented to the Council of Ministers meeting to precede next month's SADCC summit.

A final communique from yesterday's meeting said that one [words indistinct] of information about the SADCC. It said that information ministers had drawn up a series of recommendations to be presented to the Council of Ministers when it meets. The information ministers thought the Executive Secretariat should, with the support of national news agencies, take a more active part in circulating information, not only within the region but to other countries, and to financial institutions that are potential donors or collaborators in SADCC economic projects, Mr Cabaco said.

This was the first meeting of information ministers from the nine member countries of the SADCC — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

PANA Reports Stockholm Meeting on Southern Africa

AB221227 Dakar PANA in English 1150 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Jun (AIM/PANA) — For two days the Swedish capital of Stockholm has been the stage for debates, interviews and political declarations by African and Scandinavian ministers on the situation in southern Africa.

Throughout Wednesday and Thursday the foreign ministers of the six Frontline states (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) met with their Scandinavian counterparts. At the center of their discussions was the struggle to free Namibia from South Africa colonial occupation, and to remove the hated system of apartheid from South Africa itself.

The meeting reaffirmed that apartheid was a monstrous creation, incompatible with the level of civilization reached by humanity in the twentieth century, and praised the political, moral and material support given by the Frontline States to the South African liberation movement, the African National Congress (ANC).

The apartheid regime was once again condemned for its illegal occupation of Namibia, and for its violations of Angolan sovereignty. The foreign ministers denounced South Africa's insistence on linking Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

On this subject, there was no need for debate: All participants at the meeting were in full agreement. They recalled that when the United Nations first demanded independence for Namibia, back in 1966, there was no MPLA government in Angola, much less any Cuban troops. The question of "linkage" insisted on by the South African with the support of the United States was therefore dismissed by the meeting as nothing but a manoeuvre.

In one of the breaks between sessions, Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge told the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY (AIM) that South Afrira was making "a gross mistake" if it thought that such manoeuvres could perpetuate its rule in Namibia.

"Namibia will be free whether the South Africans like it or not," he said.

During this week, the frontline ministers have also met with solidarity groups from the Nordic countries who informed them of the current state of economic ties between Scandinavia and the Pretoria regime. These groups denounced the continuing use of Norwegian and Danish tankers to carry oil to South Africa. The Nordic solidarity organizations have shown that some 35 percent of all the oil that South Africa imports arrives on board Norwegian and Danish ships. During the meeting, the Norwegian foreign minister, in reply to this accusation, admitted that "legal problems" had prevented the government from exercising full control over certain Norwegian companies. However, he promised that the government was going to take action "to change things."

Sweden itself, although it is the only Western country that has a law limiting investment in South Africa, also came under criticism. The law has not been applied, and several Swedish firms have evaded its provisions, and have continued to make fresh investments in and to trade with South Africa. After the end of the meeting, the general feeling was that it had played a useful role in further strengthening the isolation of South Africa, and uniting the forces that struggle against apartheid.

Finance Ministers Resolve To Pay Debts, Step Up Growth

EA222126 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The meeting of African finance ministers has just ended after resolving to pay Africa's external debts and the increasing related service charges. They passed draft resolutions to be implemented at national and international levels for foreign loans to be applied toward effecting social growth and economic development. The 3-day ministerial meeting held at Africa Hall exhaustively examined the deteriorating situation since 1970 of Africa's external debt and services payments and the effect of this on economic growth and development of countries. The meeting stressed that many crisis situations are attributable to the fact that African countries are sinking deeper into debt. The meeting resolved that efforts already being made by countries to combat this situation, such as a strong physical [preceding word spoken in English] policy, the restructuring of production methods to enhance foreign exchange earnings and external trade, achieving self-sufficiency in food, and forming a body to supervise external debts, should be stepped up.

LIBYA

Habre Remarks on Sahara Reflect 'Meaningful Change'

LD250920 Tripoli JANA in English 0832 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 26, June 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEW AGENCY — Hissein Habre said in a speech he made in Ndjamena last Wednesday that he supports the struggle of the Saharan people for the determination of their destiny and said in his speech, "We demand an urgent and just solution for the issue of the people of the Western Sahara."

The political editor of JANA commented on Habre's statement by saying, "He is ignoring the position of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on Hissein Habre, who is an obedient tool in the hands of certain Western countries with the aim of protecting their interest and influence in Chad and who violated the legality of the Government of National Unity headed by Goukouni Oueddei and who ignored the resolutions and efforts of the Organisation of African Unity aiming to end the bloody struggle from which the brotherly Chadian people suffer. However, his statements concerning the Sahara issue reflect a meaningful change which we hope would be strengthened. The support for the struggle of the Saharan people is a matter that America does not recognise or condone and the support for the Saharan people represents a support to the stand adopted by Algeria, a country in the progressive camp of African countries. This stand was opposed overtly by Habre and these statements represent an oddity but nevertheless one which should be looked at."

Libyan-Greek Joint Communique Reported

LD221649 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Athens, 22 Jun (JANA) — A press communique was issued simultaneously today in Athens and Tripoli on the results of the visit by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison to Greece 19-21 June, 1984, at the invitation of Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos .

In the communique both sides reaffirmed their determination to promote mutual cooperation between the two countries in all spheres and to consolidate relations in the political, economic, educational, technical and scientific fields between the two friendly countries.

The communique also emphasizes the complete identity of views between the two sides on a number of current issues and situations, including the Arab issue, the Zionist occupation of Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, the maintaining of security and safety in the Mediterranean and turning it into a lake of security and peace, and disarmament to avoid a nuclear war.

Regarding Arab-European cooperation, both sides underscored their decision to promote cooperation for the good of the Arab nation and the European peoples, and to contribute to the realization of world security and peace. Both sides also stressed the importance of exchange visits at all levels to further promote relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two friendly countries.

TANJUG: Foreign Secretary To Visit SFRY 'Soon'

LD221939 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG) — Secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Dr 'Ali Abd as-Salam at-Turayki will soon pay a working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

'Revolutionary Forces' Pledge Continued Support

LD221405 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The revolutionary forces of the Al-Hashshan Basic Popular Conference in the municipality of Tripoli have affirmed that the expulsion of the American terroristic military bases was a great historic achievement realized thanks to the Great 1 September Revolution; it was a triumph for the Arab nation and a useful lesson for peoples who are still under the yoke of foreign bases.

A statement issued by the revolutionary forces of the Al-Hashshan Basic Popular Conference stated that after having formed a revolutionary committee at this conference, we pledged to the leader, who achieved the evacuation and who defeated the enemies, that we will carry out our revolutionary duties with full sincerity and courage, and we will work day and night to firmly establish and encourage the people's authority.

MAURITANIA

AFP: Iran Recruits Mauritanians, Polisario Guerrillas

NC221523 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Rabat, June 22 (AFP) — Iranian officers are currently in Mauritania on a drive to sign up both Mauritanians and guerrillas from the neighbouring Western Sahara territory to go and fight for Iran in the Gulf war, a Mauritanian opposition leader said here today.

Khadri Ould Die, founder of the recently-created Organization of Mauritanian Nationalists, said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that recruitment into the Iranian Army for Mauritanians was purely voluntary.

However, "because of the famine into which the policy of (Mauritanian President) Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala has plunged their country, several dozen Mauritanians have signed up to go and swell the ranks of Khomeyni's army which is fighting our Iraqi brothers," he said, referring to Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

(?Members) of the Polisario Front guerrilla organization, which is fighting to gain independence from Morocco for the Western Sahara, were also being recruited into the Iranian Army, Mr Die said.

The Iranian officers arrived in the north-west African country over a week ago, he added.

In an interview with AFP on June 13, Lieutenant-Colonel Haydala charged that the Organization of Mauritanian Nationalists had been set up by Morocco, which opposes Mauritania on the issue of the Western Sahara.

In a press statement published in Paris on Tuesday, Mr Die denied the Mauritanian president's charge.

Iran has been at war with Iraq since September 1980.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message From Envoy

LD241109 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Rabat, 24 Jun (MAP) — His Majesty King Hassan II received last night at the Royal Court in Rabat Mr 'Umar Ishkal, secretary of conferences in the Libyan General People's Congress and the special envoy to His Majesty of the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mr Mohamed Karim Lamrani, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Abdelouahid Belkeziz, and Moroccan Ambassador in Tripoli Mr Abdelhakim Laraki.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah secretary of people's conferences arrived in Rabat bearing a message from the Libyan leader to His Majesty King Hassan II.

Libyan Envoy Describes Mission

LD241658 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] 'Umar Ishkal, secretary of conferences in the Libyan General People's Congress and special envoy of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to His Majesty, reviewed the development of the situation in the Arab world, the dangers facing the Arab nation and the measures to confront Zionist schemes which are aimed at destroying the Arab entity.

In a press conference in Rabat today, Ishkal talked about his mission in Morocco during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II. He said: [Begin recording] The brother leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is anxious and concerned over recent events and armed clashes between Morocco and Algeria, while we are making serious efforts to build the unity of the Arab Maghreb as a step toward comprehensive Arab unity. Arab unity is the dream of every Arab who believes in his nationalism, his freedom, his dignity and his pride. This freedom has no value [word indistinct], because in this world in which only the strong is respected there is no value except for the strong. The brother leader and the Jamahiriyah are seriously exerting all efforts and attempts to achieve joint Arab action at all levels in order to confront the Zionist death train which threatens the Arab nation, city by city and village by village. This train will attack all the sons of the Arab nation without exception. [end recording]

The Libyan official also talked about the importance of Arab unity at this time in order to combat Israeli greed, which will never stop at occupying Palestine or Lebanon but which will go beyond that toward fulfilling its expansionist dreams on the ruins of the Arab nation. In this respect 'Umar Ishkal stressed the need to mobilize the powers of the Arab nation in order to move from a position of self-defense to the position of attack. He pointed out that the Arab countries have so far restricted themselves to self-defense against attacks which were always carried out by Israel.

The Libyan official then talked about the efforts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to remove bilateral disputes and to unite the Arab nation against the principal enemy which threatens our entity. In this respect he recalled the existing cooperation schemes and projects between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Moroccan Kingdom. He said they are primarily directed toward consolidating the bases of Arab Maghreb unity as a basic pillar for achieving Arab unity.

On Tunisian-Libyan relations, the Libyan official stressed that they are good and that the existing cooperation programs between the two countries are continuing within the framework of the aspired unity of the Arab Maghreb countries.

AL MITHAQ AL-WATANI on 'Imaginary Attack'

LD221642 Rabat MAP in English 1256 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Rabat, June 22 (MAP) — "There is no doubt that the visit of an international group of journalists in the Moroccan Saharan provinces has deeply shaken the 'Polisario' mercenaries and their masters, by unveiling the lies of the enemies of Morocco's territorial integrity regarding either battles that have never taken place or a capital that does not exist on the map" wrote this Friday *AL MITHAQ AL-WATANI* daily, organ in Arabic of the National Rally of Independents.

In en editorial devoted to the allegations broadcast in Algiers on an imaginary attack of the so-called 'Polisario' against the Moroccan Saharan provinces, the daily noted that "there is actually a strong desire to flare up the tension in the region and this is clear in the tone of the communique of the Algerian Defence Ministry related to the recent incident at the Moroccan-Algerian borders (a Moroccan supply and relief patrol had entered the Algerian territory by error)".

"The propaganda undertaken by the mercenaries under the impulse of their masters does by no means harm Morocco's position", the daily stated.

AL MITHAQ AL-WATANI finally expressed hope that "our neighbours will become aware of the reality (...) and realize that potentialities must rather be devoted to the development and prosperity of the peoples of the region".

WAKH Reports Nuclear Radiation in Morocco

GF250540 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2020 GMT 24 Jun 84

[WAKH correspondent exclusive report]

[Excerpt] Rabat, 24 Jun (WAKH) — The world almost witnessed another Hiroshima, a Moroccan Hiroshima this time. A terse report issued by the Moroccan Interior Ministry 2 weeks ago reported that an inspection patrol on 9 June discovered a source of nuclear radiation in a house near (Madyunah), near Marrakesh.

The official statement did not provide details on how the nuclear radiation penetrated the area. It just said that the authorities were aided by five specialized experts who managed to neutralize the effects and source of the radiation by using sophisticated equipment.

SUDAN

REUTERS, AL-JUMHURIYAH Interview Numayri

Gulf War, Integration

JN221806 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Alexandria, 22 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri expressed confidence in the steps already taken on the road to integration between Sudan and Egypt. He pointed out that there is a need to continue the integration activities in order to achieve efficiency and reach the aspired goals.

During his meeting today in Alexandria with correspondents from REUTERS and the Cairo paper *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, President Numayri said the reports describing the integration process as slow were not true.

President Numayri explained that postponing the meetings of the Higher Council of Integration was necessitated by the conditions of Egyptian politics, where most leaders were occupied with the recent parliamentary elections.

President Numayri announced that the meeting in Alexandria the day after tomorrow, Monday, will look into a number of issues presented by the Council's General Secretariat, including approving next year's budget.

On President Numayri's visit to Saudi Arabia, he said that the visit had given him an opportunity to meet with his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and to discuss the developments in the Gulf region with him.

In the two interviews, President Numayri talked about the Gulf war and explained that the Arab states in the Gulf are concerned with keeping the region removed from the spectre of international conflict. At the same time, these states are also concerned with defending their territories and preventing Iranian aggression.

During the two interviews, President Numayri also dealt with other issues such as Sudanese-Ethiopian relations, application of Islamic sharia' in Sudan, the declaration of the state of emergency, and the incidents of mutiny in the southern regions and Soviet-Libyan support for this mutiny.

It is worth pointing out the *AL-JUMHURIYAH* will publish the text of the interview the day after tomorrow, Sunday.

Relations With Ethiopia, Libya

NC240513 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jun (MENA) — President Ja'far Numayri has stressed that the recent attempts to destabilize Sudan were not individual and scattered incidents, He said they were part of a comprehensive conspiracy against the Nile valley's security — a conspiracy that is due to the importance of this valley.

In an interview to be published on 24 June by *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, Numayri affirmed that Sudan is ready to proceed with any reconciliation with Ethiopia, despite the latter's claims about Sudan's responsibility for every internal problem in Ethiopia.

Numayri also stressed that, despite all that has happened, he is still prepared for a reconciliation with Al-Qadhdhafi, as long as such a reconciliation takes place in the holy shrine [in Mecca].

Commenting on Sudan's experiment with the application of Islamic law, Numayri said Sudan has its own distinct style in this regard. Sudan, he said, wants to form an integrated system of government out of Islamic principles and laws.

At the conclusion of his interview, Numayri commented on Egyptian-Sudanese integration, saying that final studies have been made to determine the procedures of securing full citizenship rights for the Nile valley's people so that they will be spared the restrictions imposed on foreigners in both Egypt and Sudan.

Numayri noted that priority is being given to the projects linking Egypt and Sudan and to the establishment of transport and communication lines between the two countries.

In conclusion, Numayri said signing the integration agreement with President Husni Mubarak consecrated the endless ties existing between the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples.

Chadian Conference in Khartoum Praises Numayri

JN221756 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Jun (SUNA) — The representative of the North Armed Forces Popular Committee in Khartoum praised Sudan's support to the Chadian people who are facing Libyan aggressions and conspiracies engineered by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Addressing the Chadian National Liberation Front extraordinary conference yesterday, Mohamed Nuri underlined President Numayri's grand role in safeguarding Chad's independence and unity. He further praised Numayri for his firm stand against foreign interference in Chad's internal affairs.

Yesterday's evening session was also addressed by the popular committee representatives in Paris, Barazzaville, and Bangui-they all stressed the indispensability of national unity and reconciliation for the Chadian people. [sentence as received]

The morning session was addressed by some of the provinces representatives and the women deputy they presented proposals focusing on the necessity of establishing one governing party and helping war incapacitated. [sentence as received]

All the conferees voiced full support to President Hissein Habre's government while the women representative asked for higher leading positions for woman to show gratitude of her role in the liberation battles.

The conference started sessions last Wednesday and expected to finalize work next Monday by issuing its final resolutions and recommendations.

SSU Secretary General Interviewed on Emergency

GF241520 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 23 Jun 84 p 23

[Interview with Muhammad 'abd al-Qadir 'Umar, secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent in Khartoum Ahmad Hanqah — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Ahmad Hanqah] What about the announcement of the state of emergency?

[Muhammad 'abd al-Qadir 'Umar] The announcement of the state of emergency was an exceptional measure which has its justifications. In the course of its Islamic inclination, its adoption of the Islamic system, and its implementation of the law of God, Sudan was subjected and will be subjected to more destructive activities, both from the foreign press and through incitement from some neighboring countries. These operations are aimed at exploiting the critical economic conditions now existing in Sudan. Therefore, the protection of the revolution, the belief, the homeland, and the citizen has become the first priority, and creating a strong internal front that can intrinsically confront and contain all these destructive activities has become a necessity.

We have adopted the Islamic system. Islam is not necessarily an act of worship, because this is a relation between the individual and his God. Islam is a system and a way of life, a religion and a state. It must be applied to all people in their homes, in their mosques, and in their working places. In the past, the revolution was subjected to many pressures from the trade unions. This was not merely based on labor demands because workers in the companies are partners and not employees, and what they have achieved — as they admit — has been more than they have asked for. In many cases the revolution took the initiative even before the workes made any demands. However, pressures were being applied and warnings were issued in violation of the law and at a time when the country was facing dangers, and in spite of that, strikes were being called even before the warning period ended.

We are following the Islamic system. We would like it to be applied in our daily life and in our conduct. We believe this is the right way to reform the society. Somebody might say: "Let us reform the society through education and then apply laws. As a start, we think this is right and we respect it as an opinion, but we disagree. The process of reformation and the process of change due to different views is a long process and will take years. The process of deterrence for 1 year can create a good society and at the same time, we can continue with the education process.

Therefore, I think the state of emergency conforms with the conditions of the country and with our intention to confront the challenge facing us inside and outside Sudan. The state of emergency is also in accordance with the reformation of the society and the values of justice which we called for. I cannot predict its continuation or end because this problem concerns the National People's Assembly and depends on the political authority's evaluation and its assessment of the results of this measure.

Briefs

UK Envoy's Farewell — Dr Hassan 'Abdullah at-Turabi, assistant to the president of the republic on foreign affairs, at his office in the People's Palace today received Mr Walker, the UK ambassador in Khartoum, who bade him farewell at the end of his tour of duty in the country. Dr At-Turabi said that the meeting discussed bilateral relations, especially in the cultural and economic fields, and other matters of mutual interest. [Text] [Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jun 84 EA]

WESTERN SAHARA

Reportage of Recent Moroccan-Polisario Clashes

AFP on Recent Battles

NC221530 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Algiers, June 22 (AFP) — Polisario guerrillas killed a total of 67 Moroccan soldiers in three attacks on Tuesday and Wednesday in the northeast of the contested Western Sahara territory, the Information Ministry of the guerrilla-sponsored Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) said here today.

Over 50 Moroccan soldiers were injured in the fighting and several Moroccan vehicles and rocket-launchers were destroyed, SDAR officials said in a statement.

The report brought to 158 the number of Moroccan soldiers the Polisario front claims to have killed in the region since Sunday.

A similar statement issued yesterday by the Algiers-based SDAR office claimed 91 Moroccan soldiers killed in a series of Polisario attacks on Sunday.

Like the earlier ones, Tuesday's and Wednesday's attacks were reported as taking place in the so-called "useful triangle" in the north of the contested territory.

The triangle contains the main Moroccan-controlled phosphate mines in the territory, and Moroccan troops are currently engaged in building the third of a series of defensive walls to protect it against attacks by Polisario.

In 1975, Morocco moved into the former Spanish Sahara, which it claims as part of its territory, after Spain had relinquished its control over the region.

The Algerian-backed SADR is the Polisario Front's government-in-exile.

Moroccan Troops Killed, Wounded

LD231239 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Information Ministry issued a statement today announcing the death of 19 Moroccan soldiers and the wounding of 19 others during an assault launched by Saharan Liberation Army forces last Thursday [21 June] against Moroccan units stationed at (Qaratniyah) inside the so-called Al-'Ar Triangle; in addition, 2 120 mm guns and an 81mm gun were destroyed.

The statement added that on the same day the Saharan Army forces shelled enemy positions in the same area, inflicting heavy losses.

'Heavy' Moroccan Losses Reported

LD241129 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Liberated Territory 24 Jun (APS) — A statement by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture yesterday declared that the fighters of the Saharan People's Liberation Army attacked two bases of the aggressing Moroccan forces on the (Jidirah)-(Hawzah) road on the evening of 22 June.

The statement said royalist forces suffered heavy losses in lives and equipment during these battles, which lasted 1 hour. Twenty-five soldiers were killed and 31 were injured. Two trucks and two batteries of 23-mm guns were destroyed.

Another statement by the Saharan Ministry of Information yesterday declared that on Friday afternoon a unit of the Saharan People's Liberation Army shelled the positions of the Moroccan forces in (Al-Khashbin) inside the (Al-'Ar) triangle. The statement said after that 1 hour of clashes the Saharan forces left 13 Moroccan soldiers dead and destroyed a radar station, 2 23-mm batteries and a 14.5-mm heavy machine gun.

Abdelaziz Speaks at End of Belgrade Visit

LD231542 Algiers APS in English 1030 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 June (APS) — Sand walls will not stop us for there are no means to stop the struggle of a people, said President Mohamed Abdelaziz of SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] at a press conference held in Belgrade at the end of his four-day visit at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance. The walls, he added, set no difficulty to the Saharan popular army, on the opposite they continue a negative factor for Moroccans for two reason: On the psychological plan, they contribute in weakening the troops' morale who expect at any time an assault and know they are at the reach of the Saharan cannons, and on the economic plan, they constitute a real [word indistinct] for the Moroccan finances because of the mobilization of the 200,000 soldiers.

Mr Abdelaziz insisted on the heavy responsibility of the Moroccan regime in the destabilization of North-West Africa and the Mediterranean and in the risk of extension of the conflict by rejecting all the solutions proposed by the OAU and the UN and by permitting the U.S. intervention in the region.

Despite an acute crisis which affects the standard of living of the Moroccan people who demonstrated against the war in Western Sahara and despite its international isolation, the Moroccan regime is unable to undertake a peaceful action to enable the Saharan and Moroccan people to live in peace, Mr Abdelaziz went on.

He further said the socialist countries grant an indefectible support at the UN and all the international forms level.

Mr Marjan Rozik who was present, said the Socialist Alliance which he presides over is favourable to the idea of recognition of SDAR and that it will submit proposals in connection with this to the Yugoslav competent organs.

The Saharan leader also stated his country will take part in the next OAU summit.

ETHIOPIA

Sudan Warned To Stop Airspace Violations

NC231734 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 23 (AFP) — Ethiopia today warned Sudan to stop violating its airspace after announcing for the first time that Sudanese fighter aircraft had entered Ethiopian territory illegally two days ago. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the incident occurred on Thursday in southwestern Ethiopia, which borders on Sudan. "Ethiopia denounces this illegal act and warns the Sudanese Government to refrain from engaging in a similar adventure in future," he said. The spokesman did not identify the type of aircraft invovled nor say how the Sudanese planes left Ethiopia, but he described the move as an act of provocation.

Tension between Sudan and Ethiopia has been mounting in recent months, following unrest in southern Sudan for which Khartoum blames Libya and Ethiopia. Addis Ababa has denied the charges, saying the troubles in southern Sudan are the making of the Sudanese authorities themselves.

Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia claim the unrest stems from Khartoum's violations of the 1972 Addis Ababa agreement that ended 16 years of civil war in southern Sudan, and gave the largely Christian and Animist population there a measure of regional autonomy. They say the government of President Ja'far Numayri violated the accord by dividing the south into three regions instead of two, and by ordering southen troops to move north, replacing them by soldiers from the Arab north.

Foreign Minister, Italian Official Hold Talks

EA240808 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Goshu Wolde, foreign minister and COPWE Central Committee member, and Mr Mario Raffaelli, Italian under secretary of state for foreign affairs, today discussed bilateral relations and international and African issues. During a ceremony held at the Foreign Ministry, they discussed at length the cooperation between Ethiopia and Italy in various fields and ways of expanding it. They also had detailed talks on Horn of Africa and southern Africa issues.

Loan Agreement Signed

EA250133 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Summary] Ethiopia and Italy today signed an agreement to enable Ethiopia to secure $246 million in loans for her development activities in various sectors. The agreement was signed at the conclusion of the joint economic and scientific cooperation meeting taking place in Addis Ababa. Meanwhile Mario Raffaelli, Italian under secretary of state for foreign affairs, left for home today upon the completion of his mission.

Upper Voltan President Arrives on Official Visit

EA241432 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Summary] Upper Voltan president, Captain Thomas Sankara, arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday at the invitation of Chairman Mengistu on a 3-day official visit to Socialist Ethiopia. He was met at the airport by Chairman Mengistu and other dignitaries.

Mengistu, Sankara Hold Talks

EA241824 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE and Commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Captain Thomas Sankara held official discussions this afternoon at the national palace.

The discussions, which were attended by delegates from the two countries, centered on how best the two countries and governments could strengthen their relations and friendship and on how they could exchange experiences in all areas. Even though the economic position of the two countries is similar, the two leaders believe there is no difficulty in cooperating in this economic area.

Apart from the discussions held between Comrade Chairman Mengistu and Captain Thomas Sankara on bilateral relations and friendship, matters relating to current African and international issues were also discussed.

Border Inspection Committee To Be Formed With Kenya

EA231856 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Kenya and Ethiopia have reiterated the need to improve cooperation in border trade, transport, communication, security, and other fields. The two countries have also agreed to set up a technical committee of border inspection and maintenance which will become operational in October this year. These decisions were reached at a joint meeting at the Kenya-Ethiopian border administrators and commissioners which ended in Nazareth, Ethiopia, yesterday.

The meeting noted with satisfaction the progress made since last January and the implementation of the decisions and agreements in all areas of mutual interest. In addition to this the meeting agreed to delegate powers to local administrators to resolve border issues when incidents occur in their respective areas and to report any such action to their respective higher authorities.

The meeting reemphasized the need to hold frequent meetings of local border elders, administrators, and other government officials and to facilitate contact of experts on human and animal diseases along the border. It further noted with satisfaction the cooperation in the defence and security fields between the two countries and agreed to intensify cooperation in this respect.

The administrators also reviewed the situation in the Horn of Africa and reiterated their commitment for the respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and inviolability of state boundaries and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other as enshrined in the charters of the OAU and the United Nations.

The two sides noted that the understanding between the two countries will contribute to peace, stability, progress, cooperation, and good-neighborliness for the states in the region. The meeting hailed the active contribution by the two heads of state, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi and Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, in broadening and consolidating the ties among the two sister states.

The Kenyan delegation was led by the eastern police commissioner [PDC], (Etemesi), and included the solicitor-general, Mr Teddy (Aswani); Kenyan ambassador to Ethiopia Mr (Nganatha); Rift Valley PC Mr (Oyugi); Coast PC Mr Luka (Galgalo); PC for Northeastern Province Mr Amos (Bore); Mr (Mwangovya), deputy secretary in the office of the president; the Kenya defence attache in Ethiopia, Colonel (Macharia); and other government officials. The Ethiopian side was led by (Getachew Shibeshi) and included seven other officials of the Ethiopian Government.

KENYA

Mozambique Youth Leader: RSA Not Violating Accord

EA221209 Nairobi KNA in English 0925 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Zanzibar June 22, SHIHATA: The Mozambican youth secretary-general, Zacharia Kupela yesterday denied reports that South Africa was violating the Nkomati non-aggression accord signed early this year between the two countries, SHIHATA reported.

He told a news conference here today that there was no proof that South Africa was violating the agreement as claimed recently by foreign press. Earlier this week, a journalist reported frm Maputo that South Africa continued to supply and reinforce the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement (MPR).

He said the accord was properly implemented and both sides were closely monitoring the effectiveness of the accord, which bars any country from attacking the other. He reaffirmed his country's desire to support the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa in its struggle for civil rights inside South Africa. He called on youth of Tanzania and Mozambique to strengthen unity for national liberation and intensify political education between youth movements of the two countries. Kupela, who is also a member of the ruling Frelimo Central Committee, praised Tanzania for its exemplary work in improving the country's ailing economy.

SOMALIA

Mogadishu Rebuts Ethiopian Charges of Expansionism

EA231548 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Abyssinia continues with its cheap and baseless lies against the SDR — that is the topic of our commentary, written by (Abdullahi Hasan) and read by (Mahmud Muhammad Jama).

The governor of Gamo Gofa region of Abyssinia recently said that the biggest problem facing the Horn of Africa was the fault of Somalia, with its sinister plots to carve up Abyssinian territory. He added that it is imperative for Abyssinia and the neighbouring countries to resist, oppose and confront the ambitious and expansionist plots of Somalia which cause tension between Abyssinia and its neighbors.

Obviously such baseless and unsubstantiated accusations by Abyssinia can be summed up as cheap lies. If we look into history, Ethiopia colonized the biggest portion of Somalia — an action facilitated by the Berlin Congress in 1884 during the scramble for Africa by colonial powers. To date Abyssinia has held sway over and declined to allow these people their birthrights of independence and self-determination.

Abyssinia today occupies two portions of SDR territory, continues to launch unprovoked and naked aggression on the SDR, and continues to create tension and instability in the Horn of Africa, at the same time claiming that Somalia is pursuing an expansionist policy.

Somalia has on many occasions in the past declared and repeats once again its readiness to enter into direct talks with Ethiopia at any time and place and to hold such talks as may lead to a lasting solution of the prolonged conflict in the Horn of Africa.

The prevailing truth is that after the political change in Ethiopia, Somalia expected the crisis in the Horn of Africa to be a thing of the past, but unfortunately the peaceful hopes and expectation of Somalia were replaced by continuous war emanating from the Addis Ababa regime. Somalia has at no time dreamed of annexing Ethiopian territory; on the contrary, the schemes and expansionist policies are pursued by Abyssinia and its allies, who have their own strategic interests in the Horn of Africa.

So this latest outburst by Abyssinia accusing Somalia of plotting to annex territories belonging to its neighbors is nothing but a plan to thwart the current tremendous effort by the chairman of the League of African Socialist Parties, Mr Sedar Senghor, and others who might be seeking a lasting and peaceful solution to the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

Radio Halgan: Barre Forces Desert to DFSS

EA221229 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia
1800 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Summary] Twenty-seven Siad regime soldiers deserted to the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] on 19

June. "The deserters, who joined the 15th Gorod Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces, told a Radio Halgan reporter that they had decided to desert when they could no longer tolerate the general oppression unleashed against the Somali community, including members of the Armed Forces, by the repressive organs of General Mohamed Siad Barre. The deserters joined the DFSS at Balamballe."

TANZANIA

Prime Minister Delivers Speech on Budget

EA231520 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0702 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Speech by Prime Minister Salim at Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu Speaker, I beg to propose that the house sit as a committee so that it can discuss the aims and targets contained in the expenditure estimates for my office, the office of the speaker, the regions and local governments for the 1984-85 fiscal year.

Ndugu Speaker, what we learned as a nation by clearing the political atmosphere in the country is that the party and our unity are strong, and that we can face and overcome our problems by using the party power. What is needed at present is to continue to build and consolidate our party to enable it to lead and manage all issues of concern to this nation.

Arising from this, we had to hold elections in Zanzibar for president and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. Ndugu Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate all the people who voted democratically and in large numbers and without fear and for voting for Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi with a vast majority. [applause] It is a great demonstration that shows that the nation has defeated the intrigues of the enemies who wanted to confuse us.

Ndugu Speaker, the food situation in our country has long been unsatisfactory. Food production has fallen year after year while the country's needs continued to grow. This situation has compelled us to use our foreign exchange to import food. At other times we had to beg from other nations in order to save our people from starving. This is nothing to be proud of at all, especially for our country where we resolved to pursue a policy of self-reliance 17 years ago. Unavailability of food could threaten our independence and our position. Having realized this, the party and government are supervising farming preparations, as well as the distribution of farm inputs and available food and the promotion of irrigation farming, use of valleys and drought-resistant crops.

Ndugu Speaker, I wish to state that the people have striven in their farming to achieve self-sufficiency in food, but the drought affecting Mwanza, Shinyanga, Tabora, Singida, Arusha, Mara, Dodoma, and Kilimanjaro Regions has aggravated the food shortage problem. This year the government will be obliged to feed many more people. This means that money that could have been used on development projects will have to be diverted to buying food.

Ndugu Speaker, the problem of food shortage must be considered carefully by leaders at all levels. If this issue is ignored, we shall see our people dying of hunger.

Ndugu Speaker, during the 1983-84 period parliament passed the manpower law of 1983. This law is aimed at enabling every able-bodied person to work with the aim of promoting our economy. Many regions are capable of producing commodities if good production programs are drawn up. Regional leaders have striven to enforce the manpower law. The government will ensure that the enforcement of the law is maintained. When good preparations are made for the people, the work on the part of every able-bodied person becomes logical and acceptable as it shows tangible benefits. I saw a good example of such good preparations when I toured Mtwara Region recently. [applause]

Ndugu Speaker, one of the ways of uplifting the national economy is to reduce unnecessary expenditure by government and public corporations. In 1983 the government set up two commissions to investigate revenue and expenditure by government and public corporations. The commissions have already submitted their recommendations. The government has studied the reports, and they will be gradually implemented. But despite measures being taken by government to reduce expenditure by government and parastatal organizations, success will depend largely on employees in the two areas reducing unnecessary expenditure.

Ndugu Speaker, the war against economic saboteurs started officially on 25 March last year. The struggle will continue to eradicate the bad habits that damage our society and economy. [applause] In order to perpetuate the war a bill for a permanent law is expected to be presented in parliament soon. It is government's hope that passing a permanent law will make the struggle more successful.

The prime minister's office has begun to execute a plan to establish regional news offices which would also act as centers for collecting and storing reports and statistics. Regional news offices would greatly assist in portraying the work of the information department to the people as an operation to provide them with news, educate them and encourage all-round development in the rural areas.

Ndugu Speaker, I wish particularly to dwell briefly on broadcasting activities for this year and next. Radio Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, has continued to be on the air for 230.5 hours per week for its regular broadcasts using its three channels — the national service, the external service and the commercial service. In order to broadcast more effectively, Radio Tanzania has prepared a better news bulletin schedule. Without ignoring important international news, the schedule provides, wherever possible, for top priority to be given to news on Tanzania, neighbouring countries, the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa and other countries on our African continent. Radio Tanzania has also consolidated its zonal offices by deploying more Radio Tanzania correspondents with competence and experience in report writing.

Ndugu Speaker, Radio Tanzania is faced with the problems of poor equipment and the lack of spares and important working equipment. Despite these problems Radio Tanzania employees have continued to strive and work successfully within these limits. I wish to commend them for their good work. [applause] In recognition of the importance of Radio Tanzania the government will continue to strive to refurbish and replace obsolete equipment.

Ndugu Speaker, the whole process of collecting and disseminating news in the country and in foreign countries was handed to the Tanzania news agency, SHIHATA, under Law No 14 of 1976; SHIHATA also has the duty of publicizing Tanzania abroad. And in order to execute this second duty the agency has news exchange agreements with agencies of friendly countries. Accordingly, the agency exchanges news with agencies in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Cuba, the USSR, the GDR and the FRG. The agency also transmits and receives news from PANA, Dakar in Senegal, and the nonaligned news pool. The Tanzania news agency is faced with the problems of poor equipment and lack of transport. Despite this it has tried to do its best in the face of difficult circumstances. I commend them on their efforts. [applause]

Ndugu Speaker, last year your august house was fully briefed on the two main problems that adversely affect the operations and revenue of government papers — Tanzania Standard Newspapers Ltd. The problems are unavailability of newsprint and inability to bring in foreign newspapers which are distributed by the firm and thus receive agency commission. Both problems arise from our poor foreign exchange position. The problem of the shortage of newsprint, which is imported by Printpak Tanzania Ltd, has become so acute that many people do not get our daily newspapers. At present only 30,000 copies are printed of each issue of the *DAILY NEWS* and *SUNDAY NEWS*, an insufficient number to satisfy readers' needs. It is our hope, however, that the Mufindi paper mill will solve this problem when it starts production.

Ndugu Speaker, during the 1984-85 fiscal year my office will need 1,563,779,100 shillings as recurrent expenditure.

Border Law Crackdown Agreed on at Meeting With Kenya

EA231946 Nairobi KNA in English 1322 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Migori 23 Jun (KNA) — Kenya and Tanzania governments have resolved to work together to root out thugs in possession of firearms in an effort to eliminate illegal activities along the common border. The resolution was made yesterday at a joint border meeting held at Tarime secondary school near Tarine District Headquarters in Tanzania.

The Kenyan delegation, which included the South Nyanza acting DC [District Commissioner], Mr Cyrus Tai Gituai; Kisii Acting DC, Mr Bob Munialo; and security officers and district officers, was led by NAROK Dc, Mr Peter Ndemo. The Tanzanian delegation, which included the area commissioner for Serengeti district, Lt Col Leban Makunenge, and other government officials, was met by the area commissioner for Tarime district, Lt Col David Kiyungi.

The officials requested security officers from both countries to take the exercise of rooting out firearms seriously. They however noted that there has been a successful operation to recover illegal firearms in the area.

On poaching, the officials agreed that joint operations by anti-poaching units would be done to ensure that any game poachers were netted. The officials also recommended that branding of cattle along the border be done to make it easier for anti-stock theft units to identify stolen cattle. They called for cooperation between anti-stock theft units of the two countries in respect of tracking down stolen animals.

Noting that there was smuggling of hides and skins along Lake Victoria, the officials called for joint lake patrols in an effort to curb the smuggling. The officials also called on immigration officers to be vigilant on people moving illegally to and from the two countries.

The leader of the Kenyan delegation, Mr Ndemo, thanked the Tanzanian officers for hosting the meeting and called for frequent border meetings to enhance good border relations.

Earlier, the Kenyan officials were entertained by choirs at the secondary school hall where they were also met by the chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) for Tarime, Mr Joseph Chacha.

Briefs

Sri Lankan Envoy — Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere today received letters of credence from Mr (Brandigampolegi Tendarasa Pereira), who becomes the high commissioner of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to Tanzania. The new high commissioner is based in Nairobi, Kenya. [Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jun 84 EA]

Chinese Experts — Dar es Salaam [no date as received] (KNA) — Twenty-three Chinese experts have arrived here to start preparatory work on a $2.5 million Tanzania-China joint wood company, SHIHATA reported. The experts, from the country's engineering corporation, will bring to 32 the number of Chinese experts who will take up civil and engineering works for two factories to fall under the joint venture. Under the agreement, Tanzania will have 51 percent shares while China will take 49. [Excerpt] [Nairobi KNA in English 1744 GMT 23 Jun 84 EA]

CHAD

Congress Dissolves Frolinat, Forms Constituent Congress

AB222147 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The Frolinat-FAN extraordinary congress has just made an extremely important decision which marks an equally important stage in the history of the (?new) Chad. The congress has made an important step toward creating a homogenous country in all respects — political, economic, military, social, cultural, and so on. In fact, the extraordinary congress has dissolved the Frolinat-FAN and transformed itself into a constituent congress. Seven committees were constituted to prepare the text of a constitution for the movement that will replace the FAN. These commissions are: general policy committee, administrative and legal affairs committee, social and cultural committee, defense and security committee, and economic committee.

Let us listen to the resolution concerning the dissolution of the FAN read by Gouara Lassou, the congress speaker:

[Begin recording] Resolution No 3 related to the dissolution of the Chadian National Liberation Front-Northern Armed Forces, Frolinat-FAN:

The extraordinary congress of the Frolinat-FAN, considering that since its accession to international sovereignty on 11 August 1960 Chad has been experiencing an almost permanent situation of unrest, and this situation (?compounded by the presence) of foreigners threatens the existence of the country as a free and sovereign nation; considering that the Chadian people confronted with this threat (?inalienably) manifest their desire to organize themselves into a political movement in order to consolidate their unity, safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and defend their territory; considering that the entire active force of the nation is determined to fight against domination, the division of the country, [words indistinct], enslavement, and any form of aggression whatever its origin; considering the urgent need to mobilize all active forces in order to continue the struggle for national liberation until total victory; considering that only the harnessing of human and material resources favors a harmonious social, cultural and economic development of the country to [words indistinct]; and considering the urgent need to adapt our revolutionary movement to the present realities in the country, hereby decides to dissolve the Chadian National Liberation Front-Northern Armed Forces and [words indistinct] derived therefrom [applause], and to transform this congress into a constitutive congress to create a new political organization. [applause] [end recording]

AFP Views Outcome of Congress

AB222217 Paris AFP in French 1858 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, 22 Jun (AFP) — The decision of President Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFAN), announced on Friday, to dissolve the Chadian National Liberation Front-Northern Armed Forces [Frolinat-FAN], and to create a new "political movement" could evoke profound changes in the political landscape, observers in Ndjamena say.

His opening speech at the Frolinat-FAN extraordinary congress, which has been meeting since Wednesday, recalled that President Habre, who chairs the CCFE, expressed the wish to create a "renovated framework adapted to the country's realities without losing sight of our national diversities," which would "be neither an individual property nor the instrument of any region or country whatsoever."

Observers believe that with the President's declaration, the creation of a major national political party could be anticipated at the end of the congress, leading to a massive influx of Chadian cadres, Frolinat being considered generally hitherto as a "northern movement" by the latter.

The Frolinat-FAN extraordinary congress, the first of its kind to take place in the Chadian capital, includes besides the CCFAN and the observers — personalities or cadres who are not Frolinat members but who belong to different services of the administration — leaders of FAN popular committees created throughout the country and in "friendly" countries, especially in Sudan, Nigeria, Central African Republic, and Cameroon in order to imbue them with governmental ideology.

Announcing the dissolution of the Frolinat-FAN, CCFAN speaker Mr Gouara Lassou, one of the rare members from among the southern cadres of this movement, said that the new "political movement" which will result from the congress deliberations should work towards the consolidation of national unity while adapting itself to the "country's realities."

The congress participants, in their different interventions, asked for the dissolution of the CCFAN, which to them is synonymous with "frustrations," and its replacement with a new movement "more national in tone."

They expressed the wish that Mr Habre, in addition to his duties as head of state, should lead the new political movement.

Further on New Party UNIR

LD241112 Paris International Service in French 0800 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] In Ndjamena the Chadian Liberation Front-Northern Armed Forces — Frolinat-FAN Congress has turned into a congress aimed at constituting a new party. It will be the sole party and will call itself: Union for Independence and Revolution [Union pour l'Independance et la Revolution], which makes the acronym UNIR [to unite]. The new party's motto will be: Solidarity, work and justice. From Ndjamena here are a few clarifications from (Celestin Topona-Monkna):

[(Topona-Monkna)] The new political organization whose status has been published is called the Union for Independence and Revolution. Its objective is to ensure the exercise of power by and for the people. UNIR says it wants to establish in Chad a democratic political life that guarantees individual freedoms of opinion and will combat religious fanaticism. UNIR is led by a Central Committee comprising 60 members of which Mr Hissein Habre will certainly be the chairman, and an Executive Committee of 15 members.

Factions Join New Movement

AB251126 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Ndjamena, June 25 (AFP) — Three Chadian factions represented in the Ndjamena government last night joined the new National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) set up by President Hissein Habre.

The most important was the "original" Frolinat of Abba Siddick, Mr Habre's education minister, who is considered a founding father of the Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat), formed 18 years ago to fight the government of Ngarta Tombalbaye. Frolinat soon split up again into its dozen or so factions, most of which are now fighting Mr Habre in alliance with former President Goukouni Oueddei, who holds the north of the country with Libyan backing.

The UNIR was set up after a five-day congress last week of Mr Habre's own Armed Forces of the North (FAN) faction which claimed to be in the name of Frolinat. At the end of the congress, FAN/Frolinat was dissolved and the new party announced, apparentlyl in a move to gain a psychological advantage for Mr Habre before a planned reconciliation conference in Brazzaville.

[Words indistinct] join the [words indistinct] and Democracy (RUD) of Djidingar Dono Ngardoum and the National Democratic and Popular Rally (RNDP) of Kassire Koumakoy, respectively agriculture minister and head of the national electric power company.

Both were founded in 1981 in reaction to the "permanent committee" established by then Vice-President Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue to administer the south of the country before Mr Habre's assumption of power.

ZAIRE

State Department's Wisner Received for Talks

AB231430 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1300 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Jun (AZAP) — Zaire's economic situation and its future prospects were at the center of the talks held on Friday evening between Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, the first state commissioner, and Mr Wisner, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary for African affairs.

Mr Wisner restated the American Government's support for the efforts to restructure and revive of the economy of Zaire, which is a long-standing friend of the United States. He expressed U.S. admiration for Zaire's efforts to set up a good basis for economic growth.

The American statesman recognized the rigorous discipline that the Executive Council has set itself for the past 2 years in its cooperation program with the IMF. We admire this discipline; we admire your determination, concluded Mr Wisner, who stated that the United States will continue to give assistance to Zaire in order to help it meet its difficulties.

U.S. assistance to Zaire is notably in the form of a food and financial aid program, and the U.S. secretary assured that his country's total aid to Zaire has increased by about 35 percent this year. Mr Wisner also said that the American Government in future will encourage the banking sector to make private investments in Zaire.

Citizen Umba Di Lutete, the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Mr Peter Constable, the U.S. ambassador to Zaire, took part in the talks between Citizen Kengo and Mr Wisner. The U.S. deputy assistant secretary for African affairs leaves Kinshasa on Saturday for Brazzaville, Congo. From there he will go to Cameroon and Portugal before returning to his country.

Mobutu's Campaign 'Last Phase' of Electoral Process

AB250936 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0810 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 25 Jun (AZAP) — As of yesterday, Zaire has entered the last phase of the electoral process that began back when Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the only person with the courage necessary to undertake the heavy task, officially presented his candidacy for the high office of the Presidency. Since that time there has been, first of all, the examination and approval of his candidacy by the Central Committee of the MPR; then his endorsement and proposal to the nation by the second extraordinary congress of the party-state; and finally, before the elections, the launching of the election campaign whose climax will be the actual voting in which the electors have already promised him 100 percent.

GHANA

Crossing Point to Ivory Coast Reopened

AB230640 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Our Brong Ahafo regional correspondent reports that the authorities in Ivory Coast have now reopened their side of the crossing point between Ghana and the Ivory Coast. This comes 9 days after Ghana had reopened her side of the border. According to the correspondent, after the opening ceremony about 15 private and commercial vehicles, including a bus of the State Transport Corporation, which were stranded on both sides of the border at Gonnokrom, crossed to mark the resumption of activities there. Gonnokrom is a main crossing point on the western frontier with the Ivory Coast by land.

Travelling on the State Transport bus to the Ivory Coast were drivers and mechanics of the corporation to bring back two buses stranded in Abidjan when the border was closed in September 1982. Our correspondent reports however that the situation at Kofi Badukrom was different. This is because it was not mentioned as one of the officially recognized travelling cross points for both countries. The town stretches across the common border, with part of it in Ghana and the other in the Ivory Coast. Customs officials told our correspondent that Ghana loses substantial amount in terms of customs duties as a result of the continued closure since 1979. The other crossing points in the Brong Ahafo are Kwameseikrom and Sampa.

Gambian Envoy Calls for Greater Cooperation

AB221449 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Gambian high commissioner to Nigeria, Dr (William Joff) has arrived in Accra for a preparatory consultative meeting toward the next joint Ghana-Gambia ministerial conference for cooperation. The meeting is scheduled to take place in Ghana by the end of the year.

Dr (Joff), who is also accredited to Ghana, Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, and Zaire, told newsmen that there is a need for deeper cooperation between Ghana and the Gambia. Such a cooperation, he said, should lead to Ghana's fishing trawlers operating in Gambian waters while Ghana provides educational facilities to Gambian students.

Dr (Joff) said this would be in line with his government's policy of discouraging Gambian nationals from traveling outside Africa except on Commonwealth fellowship to acquire skills. The high commissioner spoke against the way events in Ghana are distorted in foreign countries. His visit, he said, will therefore enable him to study at first hand events in the country and communicate the true state of affairs to his home government.

First People's Militia Group Receives Weapons

AB240752 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] The Tema People's Militia has become the first militia group to be armed, when it was presented with weapons by the commanding organizer of the national civil defense organization, Brigadier Ken Addy. In an address, he said it has become necessary to arm the group because of the nature of its duty which involves guarding vital installations in tiems of crisis. Brig Ken Add said, by their training, the militiamen have become a source of reinforcement to the regular forces which they would relieve while on vital operations. He, however, pointed out that their performance would greatly determine whether other militiamen should be armed.

Brig Ken Addy referred to the high incidence of robbery in the area and called for effective but responsbile security. The militiamen later gave a practical demonstration of the skills they acquired in their training.

GUINEA

President Receives New French Ambassador

AB222116 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT
22 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The new French ambassador to Guinea, His Excellency Henri Rethore presented his credentials today to Colonel Lansana Conte, head of state and president of the republic.

[Begin Rethore recording] Mr President of the Republic, I feel highly honored to be starting my mission here with you, Your Excellency, and with the dear Guinean people. Relations between Guinea and France are exceptional. The recent visit to France by the prime minister of the Republic of Guinea and the ministerial delegation that accompanied him was highly significant and brilliant and served to confirm the special nature of our relations. The main aspect of these relations is friendship.

Mr President of the Republic, as you are aware, France is strongly determined to help Guinea in its reconstruction efforts, a magnificent but difficult task. Cooperation has existed over the past few years in various areas. It must and will be strengthened because, as the Guinean prime minister stressed in Paris, it is in our common interest, at the end of this century, to join our efforts in facing the challenge of striving for more justice, freedom and well-being all over the world. [end recording]

The head of state, Col Lansana Conte, welcomed the new French ambassador to Guinea, His Excellency Henri Rethore. He reasserted the desire of the Military Committee for National Redress to cooperate loyally with all states [words indistinct]. Col Lansana Conte hoped that cooperation relations between Guinea and France would be strengthened.

Technicians Leave for Training in USSR

AB221441 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] A group of 24 Guinean trainee technicians left Conakry on Thursday, 21 June 1984, for the Soviet Union for further training. This training program falls within the framework of a contract signed between the Soviet Union and Guinea in January 1984. According to the contract, some cadres of the technical sector will receive professional training in the Soviet Union in mining, industry and quarry operations. A second group of 30 technicians will be trained in the Soviet Union in July to serve in the new TE-114 two-horsepower locomotives. Djiba Toure, the deputy director general of the Kindia Bauxite Company, and (Korobov Valerly), the commercial representative, saw off the Guinean trainees on their departure for the Soviet Union.

LIBERIA

Doe Effects Changes in Information Ministry, LBS

AB221046 Dakar PANA in English 1037 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Monrovia, 22 Jun (LINA/PANA) — Head of state Samuel K. Doe Thursday effected major changes at the Ministry of Information and the Liberian Broadcasting System (LBS). The minister of information, Dr Peter L. Naigow, was named director-general of LBS, while LBS Director-General Alhaji G.V. Kromah now becomes the new minister of information.

The public affairs director of the Special Elections Commission, Carlton Karpeh, was named deputy minister of information for administration, while J. Emmanuel Bowier, former Liberian press and cultural counsellor to Washington, becomes assistant minister of inforamtion for public affairs.

Mr Karpeh replaces Captain James Z. Eesiah, who was recently appointed minister-counsellor to Jerusalem, while Mr Bowier replaces Mrs Weade Kobbah-Wureh, who has yet to be reassigned. Dr Naigow, a former director-general of LBS, become minister of information in 1982 in a major cabinet reshuffle.

Meanwhile, Head of State Doe has urged the new appointees to perform their duties with "diligence and faithfullness" in the promotion of the aims and objectives of the People's Redemption Council government.

NIGERIA

Military Rulers Uncover 'Destabilization Plan'

Official on 'Reactionary Elements'

AB221556 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government will not tolerate a misuse of the judicial process to subvert the loyalty of Nigerians and obstruct the ongoing efforts to redress the ills of the society. It has therefore warned that it will frown seriously on any attempt from any quarter and in whatever guise, to challenge any decision taken by the Supreme Military Council on issues that led to the change of government last December.

This was stated in Lagos today by the minister of information, social development, youth, sports, and culture, Group Captain Emeka Omerua in his address to media executives. He disclosed that the government had received reports of plans by certain reactionary elements in the society, among them identifiable exploitations, to indulge in these subversive atrocities [sentence as heard]. The minister remarked that these acts of subversion will be perpetrated by exploiting the much-cherished independence of the judiciary to institute unreasonable court cases against decisions and actions of the government. Many of such court actions, he said, had been planned to commerce in the not too distant future.

On money in circulation, Group Capt Omerua stated that at the end of the currency exchange, over 4 billion naira old currency notes were recovered from members of the public. As at now, he added, more than 3 billion naira new notes have been put into circulation.

Further on Plan

AB230955 Paris AFP in English 0756 GMT 23 June 84

[Text] Lagos, June 23 (AFP) — Nigeria's military rulers have uncovered a "destabilization programme" directed by exiled politicians against the government of Head of State Gen Muhamadu Buhari, Nigerian Information Minister Samson Omeruah said here Friday.

The three-stage plan, drawn up by a London teacher, aimed at forcing Gen Buhari to resign within three years and involved former transport Minister Mr Umaru Dikko, he said. [Words indistinct] director for the now-banned National Party of Nigeria, led by ousted President Shehu Shagari, in last August's general elections, which the party won.

Shortly after the Armed Forces seized power last New Year's Eve, they warned that exiles under the influence of Mr Dikko were planning to stage a mercenary invasion.

Cap Omeruah said the first phase of the destabilization plan would involve setting up a communications network, spreading rumours and infiltrating key sectors. Then would come using the media to discredit the military government, organizing riots, causing shortages by disrupting distribution systems and contesting court verdicts so as to create public doubt.

The third stage would feature threatening letters and recruitment of former and present army officers, the minister said, adding that some officers who fled when the coup was staged had already begun organizing the plan.

Ex-Politicians Involved

AB231253 Dakar PANA in English 1047 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Lagos, 23 June (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria's Federal Minitary Government has uncovered plans to topple it by fugitives from the country, the minister of information, Group Capt Emeka Omeruah, said in Lagos yesterday.

Group Capt Omeruah told newsmen that the fugitives, who failed to carry out their earlier plan for the invasion of the country, had embarked on a programme of destabilisation.

He said that a document, a copy of which fell into the hands of the Federal Military Government recently, revealed that the plan titled "a strategy of pressure and containment in Nigeria," was prepared by a London based professor and that the plan was to force the present administration to relinquish power within three years.

The minister said that the plan, now in the possession of Alhaji Umaru Dikko, two-term minister of transport and aviation in the country's defunct civilian administration, was to be implemented in three phases — the first phase being the spreading of rumours to embarrass the Supreme Military Council, liaising with ex-politicians and penetrating key figures in government and the Armed Forces as well as buying over sympathetic and willing members of Nigeria's intelligence organisation.

The second phase, he said, would include using sympathetic media to embarrass the Supreme Military Council, engineering riots and demonstrations, encouraging dissent among workers, creating artificial scarcity of essential commodities and criticising the proceedings ang verdicts of military tribunals in order to subvert the loyalty of Nigerians.

Phase three of the plan, Group Capt Omeruah said, was to frighten the regime with anonymous letters and threats, to recruit respected citizens, serving and retired officers to presuade the regime to hand over power.

The minister said that in view of the huge amount of money envisaged for the plan to succeed, no cost assessment was submitted by the consultant out added that "it is known that this was being worked out for submission to Umaru Dikko at a later date."

Group Capt Omeruah said that the Federal Military Government had decided to alert the public about "this wicked plan so that they may not fall prey to the unpatriotic and selfish designs of the cowardly fugitives."

He said that the Federal Military Government was aware that the fugitives were already implementing certain aspects of the plan, but added that the security agencies had been instructed to be on the look out for those who might succumb to presures from the fugitives.

The minister said that the Federal Military Government had also received reports that certain reactionary elements, including some ex-politicians, had resolved to challenge every action of the government in its efforts to redress the injustice in the society.

These acts of subversion, he said, were to be perpetrated by exploiting the independence of the judiciary to institute unreasonable court cases against decisions and actions of the government.

The minister warned that the Federal Military Government would not tolerate any attempt to challenge any decision taken by its Supreme Military Council on any of the issues that led to the forcible change of government in Nigeria last year.

The Federal Military Government, he said, would not like to interfere with the judicial process, but added that it would not tolerate a misuse of the judicial process to subvert the loyalty of Nigerians and obstruct the on-going efforts to redress the ills in the society.

Former State Governor Sentenced for Corruption

AB240749 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] A former governor of Plateau State, Solomon Lar, has been sentenced to 22 calendar years' inprisonment for corruptly enriching himself. Delivering judgement in Jos yesterday, the chairman of the special military tribunal on the recovery of public property, Brigadier Peter Adomokhai, said that Solomon Lar committed the offense while in office between 1979 and 1983. Reviewing the submissions of the prosecution and the defense, Brigadier Admokhai said that Lar Unjustly spent 32.7 million naira which, the ex-governor claimed, he used to mentain security, law and order in the state. Brigadier Adomokhai said the prosecution proved that the ex-governor caused the withdrawals of the amounts out of which only 767,203.72 kobo was accounted for. He described as untenable in law the submission by the accused that it was a convention in the country that security votes were never accounted for. The chairman said that Lar, being a lawyer, understood perfectly the accusations leveled against him and consequently defended himself in a very erudite, intelligent and thorough way adding that there was no question of miscarriage of justice.

He said that the tribunal however has no evidence before it as to the assets into which Lar diverted the money and that no order will be made regarding the forfeiture. Before sentence was passed, Lar told the members of the tribunal that they have sent a (?law) person to jail. He maintained that he stood acquitted before the almighty God. Solomon Lar said he stood firmly by his submission that he spent every kobo in the interest of law and order in the state.

Minister Urges Domestic Arms Production

AB250909 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Training programs of the Nigerian Defense Academy, NDA, Kaduna, are now to be designed to ensure the most effective use of modern and sophisticated military hardware. This was announced by the minister of defense, Major General Domkat Bali, at the passing-out parade of cadets at the academy. The minister also disclosed that the Defense Industry Corporation of Nigeria will be reorganized and modernized to produce arms and amunition currently being imported by the Federal Military Government. Maj Gen Bali said the country's present overdependence on external sources for its defense needs exposed its security strategies and helped to deplete her foreign reserves.

A set of 67 Army and Air Force cadets of the Federal Regular Force and 28 Naval cadets received [words indistinct] of commissioning at the ceremony.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Minister Interviewed on Monetary Zone, Other Topics

AB222021 Dakar PANA in French 1327 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jun (ANGOP/PANA) — The Sao Tome and Principe Republic has not yet formulated any opinion on the creation of an escudo monetary zone, an idea which was recently advanced in Lisbon by Nino Vieira of Guinea-Bissau during his official visit to Portugal.

According to that country's foreign minister, Maria do Amorim, during an exclusive interview to the Angolan official press agency (ANGOP), this question has never been analyzed by the Sao Tome authorities. That is why it is too soon to express an opinion on the topic, he said.

Answering a question on possibility of military cooperation between his country and Portugal, raised by the Portuguese head of state during his visit to Sao Tome and Principe, the head of Sao Tome and Principe diplomacy indicated that broader cooperation between the two countries covers various sectors and that cooperation in military field between the two countries could be envisaged.

"Considering the peculiarity and diversity in the sectors of a cooperation, military cooperation is also involved," he said.

The Sao Tome and Principe foreign minister reiterated "the complete support" of his government for the "Nkomati agreement" concluded recently between Angola and South Africa on the one hand and between Mozambique and the Pretoria regime on the other.

"The Angolan and Mozambican leaders have every right to seek ways and means to achieve stability and peace for their own countries and their peoples," he added.

According to Maria do Amorim, the apprehensions of some African political circles about Mozambique, although legitimate in a certain way, are "the result of lack of information and total ignorance of the complexity of the region. It is possible that lack of information and ignorance of the region's complexity are the main causes of this concern," he specified.

In another part of his interivew, he stressed that despite the present international economic crisis hitting his country, as a developing country, there is no reason why it should give up its "total" nonalignment policy with friendly countries with different political systems.

This is an established practice of our external policy, ratified in oru constitution since 1975. That is why there is no reason for anyone to wonder about anything whatsoever.

In the same way he termed, his country's relations with Gabon, a country which granted asylum a few years ago to so-called Sao Tome opposition personalities, as "good and stable." In this regard, Maria do Amorim declared that "we neither have any formal knowledge nor proof on such a situation carried by a certain press."

Finally, speaking about his visit starting this Friday, the Sao Tome and Principe minister disclosed that it is within the framework of the consolidation of the relationship between Sao Tome and Principe and Brazil and will also open up new cooperation prospects in the agricultural, educational and commercial fields.

The head of Sao Tome and Principe diplomacy stopped over in Luanda en route to Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) for a 3-day visit.

Da Costa Receives Kampuchea's Hun Sen for Talks

BK231325 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1217 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 23 — The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe have signed a protocol on the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. This took place during a visit paid to that country by Foreign Minister Hun Sen on June 13-15.

On June 15, Hun Sen held talks with Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Republic and of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), who asserted that support for Kampuchea was a principle of the foreign policy of his party and government.

On the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Manuel Pinto da Costa said it was like the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. "Cuban troops came to Angola at the call of the government and people of that country," he said.

"Any sovereign country has the right to call for help from a friendly country. People who say that Cuban troops in Angola and Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea re obstacles to the settlement of conflicts are in fact advancing fallactous arguments," stressed Manuel Pinto da Costa.

He hailed the courage of the Kampuchean people and said he was sure that despite all difficulties Kampuchea would finally have peace and stability.

"You can depend on the support of Sao Tome and Principe," Manuel Pinto da Costa declared.

The president asked Hun Sen to convey his fraternal greetings to President Heng Samrin and his wish for the happiness and prosperity of the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean delegation also had a cordial talk with Alda do Esvirito Santo, Politburo member of the MLSTP Central Committee and chairman of the People's National Assembly; Flavio Costa, member of the MLSTP Central Committee; and other high-ranking officials of the host country.

Hun Sen conveyed President Heng Samrin's invitation to Manuel Pinto da Costa for a visit to Kampuchea, and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SENEGAL

France's Nucci Arrives for Talks With President, Others

AB250918 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Christian Nucci, French minister delegate for cooperation at the Ministry of External Relations, arrived in Dakar yesterday evening and was welcomed by Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of planning and cooperation. During his stay in Dakar, Christian Nucci will be received by the head of state and the president of the National Assembly. He will also hold talks with Moustapha Niasse, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, and Mamadou Toure, minister of economy and finance.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara To Visit Mozambique 28-29 June

AB241105 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Maputo, June 23 (AFP) — Upper Voltan Leader Captain Thomas Sankara will make an official visit to Mozambique on June 28 and 29 at the invitation of President Samora Machel, the Mozambican foreign ministry said here today in a statement. The statement did not say what subjects the two leaders would discuss during the visit.

ANGOLA

ANGOP Discusses International Political Support

MB240530 Luanda ANGOP in French 1600 GMT 22 Jun 84

[ANGOP commentary: "To Maintain Vigilance"]

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jun (ANGOP) — The development of the political and military situation in southern Africa over the past 6 months undoubtedly marks the beginning of a new phase of the struggle of the Angolan people to consolidate their independence and establish the necessary material and technical bases for the building of socialism.

The victorious military campaign of December 1983 and January 1984 are accepted at home and abroad as the turning point of the new phase.

In Cahama, Mulondo, and Caiundo, the racist South African regime has, as a result of the insurmountable wall of the powerful weapons of the gallant People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] combatants, lost their final hope of breaking the will of the Angolan people, their government, and the MPLA-Labor Party through force of arms.

"After the defeats suffered by the enemy in Cahama, Mulondo, and Caiundo, the South Africans requested us to discuss peace. We have not yet solved all the problems, for despite everything and despite the fact that the enemy acknowledges that they cannot defeat us, they are not yet completely convinced that they will not be able to destroy the Angolan revolution. For this reason they are carrying out maneuvers."

This situation, which is the result of the defeat of the South African Army and the mercenaries serving in it, poses problems which have not always been properly understood and correctly dealt with.

In the international arena, our initiatives and ardent desire for peace — for only through peace is it possible to rebuild our country and achieve the well-being and prosperity for our people — have not yet been properly understood. We have not always found the desired understanding and support for the Angolan people, who are people who have been defending themselves with weapons for 2 decades now, and for their party, which has never betrayed the just aspirations of the classes which it represents and has always given clear evidence of dignity, unity, and internationalism.

There are parties, governments, and influential individuals in the international political arena who have already made or are in the process of making a deep political analysis. They will more courageously join the voice of the international community, which unreservedly understands, admires, and supports the exemplary struggle of the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party.

At home, how many of us have not praised the weak understanding reached in Lusaka and have confused the victory in the battle with the final victory? How many of us have not stopped being vigilant and have laid down their arms and rejoiced over a certain, but still distant victory? Through such questions, which we clearly repeat here, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos reminded us of our tasks in a major speech which he made in Namibe at the end of a working visit to three provinces controlled by the military committee of the 5th Region.

The Angolan head of state did not only draw our attention to the matters and explain facts and situations which are not always easy, for although we are armed with firearms, we are not equally armed politically and ideologically. In his capacity as leader of the Angolan revolution, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also indicated the path and laid down the tasks for party militants, the Armed Forces, and all the people for the new phase of the struggle in which we have been engaged since the turning point, which was marked by the victory in Cahama, Mulondo, and Caiundo.

The diplomatic offensive and the discussions will continue. We must discuss remaining vigilant. We are going "to continue to organize our regular and paramilitary forces because there is only one way of defending our revolution: By organizing and arming ourselves not only with firearms, but also politically and ideologically so as to have the ability to not only be aware of what we want for our people and our country, but also to know our enemies and those who cooperate and collaborate with South Africa in order to prevent Angola from becoming truly independent."

The maneuvers of the South African racist regime are now obvious. After defeat in the military field at Cahama, Mulondo, and Caiundo, "the South Africans want to continue to supply arms to UNITA and to continue to train UNITA bandits because they think that UNITA is going to destroy the Angolan revolution and our government in order to install here a government of the friends of South Africa. For this reason, the South Africans are engaging in their maneuvers."

In view of all this, we have no other alternative but to liquidate UNITA. This is the task of all honest Angolans and all the true patriots in Angola. Party militants, FAPLA and all the people are ready to implement this important guideline of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. If we lose our revoulution, we shall forever be condemned by the future generations and by history.

MPLA Central Committee 23 June Communique

MB241130 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Communique issued by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee in Luanda on 23 June]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee met from 20 to 23 June in its 14th ordinary session, with the following agenda: report from the Political Bureau, report from the Central Commission for Control and Information of the State Ministry, information on the political and military situation, presentation of the project for family work, preparation for the national conference, criteria for participation, projects for the program, and regulation of the preparatory committee.

The Central Committee noted that the report presented by the Political Bureau reflects the political, economic, social, and military situation of the country and that it contains important guidelines for the suppression of some of the difficulties perceived in the running of the party and state.

The main difficulties facing the country in the various facets of its life were carefully analyzed. Agreement was reached on the need to step up the implementation of measures aimed at strengthening the leading role of the party over the state and society and increasing state discipline, with a view toward rigorously observing the guidelines and directives of the party.

The Central Committee praised the intense activity carried out by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. It stressed the efforts that the president has made toward the development and improved efficiency of the regional military councils, the strengthening of solidarity with socialist and African countries, and the search for diplomatic solutions to achieve peace in southern Africa. The Central Committee was also pleased to note that the president had been decorated with the decoration of national work hero by the Angolan workers who met during the first congress of the National Union of Workers of Angola.

The Central Committee attentively examined the country's political and military situation, which is characterized by criminal acts on the part of the counterrevolutionary gangs who, in despair over the heavy defeats inflicted by the defense and security forces, are increasing their bombing attacks against the civilian population, kidnapping foreign citizens, and destroying economic and social infrastructures. The type of war being imposed on us is an increasing denunciation of the powerful political, military, financial, and logistic activities of imperialism. The Central Committee demands as an answer to the problem that the party, the youth of the party, and the mass organizations carry out actions which will deepen the combat spirit and bring the war of all the people to a successful conclusion.

The Central Committee revealed its apprehension with the nonobservance by the South African racists of the undertakings pledged at Lusaka, as well the increase in the Reagan administration's support for South Africa, with a view to sabotaging the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on the independence of Namibia.

The Central Committee praised the glorious defense and security forces for the heroism demonstrated in the defense of the territorial integrity of the country, with special reference to the combatants of the 32d Brigade and the (?Sumbe) party members and workers who, through their vigorous response, have prevented the advance of the counterrevolutionary gangs in the region. It also praised the Cuban internationalist combatants and workers who have remained, in a firm and exemplary manner, alongside the Angolan people.

While analyzing the economic and social situation of the country, the Central Committee considered the slogan defined by Comrade Eduardo dos Santos in his end-of-the-year speech to be even more up to date: to organize an economy which may support the war and make war for the defense of the economy. The Central Committee observed that, primarily because of the war which is being imposed on us as well as its overall unfavorable development, the country's economic situation continued to deteriorate. During this period, some extremely serious situations have occurred, especially with regard to the supply of essential goods to the population and medicine, as well as medical assistance. After profoundly analyzing this problem, the Central Committee drew up the necessary guidelines by engaging the competent bodies of the party and government to search for the best solutions in accordance with present possibilities.

The Central Committee analysed in particular the current problems experienced by the city of Luanda. In this regard, it recommended that the competent bodies of the party government present a solution with the greatest urgency to the party leadership. The city of Lobito and the center, southern, and eastern provinces also received the Central Committee's attention. The Central Committee attentively analyzed the problems linked to the internal life of the party, namely those associated with the party's organization, ideology, cadres, and finance, the youth of the party and especially the students, and the social and mass organizations. The Central Committee reached decisions aimed at improving their activities.

The Central Committee carefully examined the questions related to the running of the power and state administration organizations at the central and local levels, and the justice bodies. With regard to these issues it took decisions toward a better functioning of the Work Commissions of the People's Assembly and several state bodies, an improvement of the situation in the prisons, and for the strengthening of the operations of the justice administration bodies. The Central Committee approved the documents regarding the preparation of the national conference, namely the criteria for participation, the regulations of the preparatory committee, and the program for preparatory work. The Central Committee also examined the international political situation and it expressed its apprehension with the aggravation and proliferation of tension throughout the world caused by the growing aggressiveness of international imperialism. It expressed its solidarity with the efforts made to bring about a climate of detente, which have been made by the Soviet Union in conjuction with the socialist camp and by the peace-loving forces of Africa and the other continents.

During its work the Central Committee was informed of the serious railroad accident which took place on the Luanda-Malanje line and it directed the competent bodies toward finding out its causes and providing support to the victims. The Central Committee expresses its most heartfelt condolences to the mourning families.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Luanda, 23 June 1984, year of defense and production

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee

2 Central Committee Members in Trial Suspended

MB241140 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Communique issued by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee in Luanda on 23 June]

[Text] The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee in its extraordinary session of 18 April, assessed a note from the Ministry of State Security related to the presumed involvement of two of its members in the case of illegally trafficking in diamonds and illegal exchange of currency now being tried. Considering the seriousness of the accusations contained in this note from the Ministry of State Security, the Central Committee submitted the process to the Central Commission for Control which, after profoundly analyzing the issue, concluded that the breaches of the statutes and regulations guiding party discipline committed by Comrades (David Antonio Moises) and (Celestino Bernando Jizaainga) were serious. Accordingly, the Central Committee decided during its ordinary session from 20 to 23 June 1984 to extend the provisional suspension of these comrades from their duties as members of the Central Committee and authorized the continuation of the investigations leading up to eventual substantive findings.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Luanda, 23 June 1984, year of defense and production

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee

ICRC Reports Health of UNITA's Hostages Good

LD250055 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] The three Bulgarians held hostage by the Angolan rebels are in good health. This was stated in Prague by members of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] who met them last Thursday in Jamba, southeastern Angola, in an UNITA camp. The five U.S. citizens captured by UNITA on 12 June in Quibala, southeast of Luanda, are expected to arrive at the rebels' headquarters in about a month, the International Red Cross added. The three Bulgarians — a 50-year-old woman doctor and a couple, aged 30 — were taken prisoner on 25 March in southern Angola, near Novo Redondo, about 300 km southeast of Luanda.

UNITA Claims Killing 600 Government, Cuban Troops

PA251322 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1231 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Lisbon, 25 Jun (DPA) — The Angolan National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which is fighting the government of Luanda, today announced in Lisbon that it had staged 2 operations in which it inflicted more than 600 dead on the Angolan and Cuban forces.

In a communique released today in Lisbon, UNITA claims to have attacked a train transporting Angolan and Cuban military troops 41 km from Vila de N'Dalatando, in Northern Kuanza Province, east of Luanda, on 19 June, inflicting 250 dead and 94 wounded on the enemy forces.

The official Angolan news agency ANGOP reported last Wednesday a train accident near the place mentioned in the UNITA communique, between the capital of Angola and Malange, and attributed the accident to excessive speed, noting that the engineer "appeared to be drunk."

The UNITA communique also announced the takeover of Kazage, 120 km northeast of Lugo, in Moxico Province, in eastern Angola. According to UNITA, 368 Angolan and 17 Cuban troops were killed in that operation while 13 government troops were captured.

In these operations UNITA sustained nine dead and two wounded, the communique added.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Speaks on Security, Appointments

MB231000 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Recorded speech by President Samora Machel during a ceremony installing central and local-level officials in Maputo on 22 June — broadcast in progress]

[Text] Democracy, justice, and equality were the great principles that guided our struggle of national liberation. We fought to establish freedom on every inch of liberated land. These are principles that were applied during our struggle of national liberation despite the contradictions, setbacks, and obstacles that emerged during that process. The defense of these principles won our struggle great national and international prestige. It won notice for its humanist and revolutionary dimension.

We have succeeded and carried these values along, which had already yielded advances and a heritage for our people. These are the values that must form the ethics of the Mozambican state, a state that was born precisely to extend to all the Mozambican people their democratic participation in the exercise of the people's power that has been gained, and to guarantee justice to allcitizens, regardless of their tribe, region, race, or skin color. The Mozambican state cannot tolerate the violation of these principles and with folded hands let these values deteriorate.

In November 1981 we publicly exposed these violations and at that time the leaders of the organs of sovereignty pledged to the people to pursue gaining the respect for the Constitution, guaranteeing that respect, as well as the rights of the citizens, and legality.

Moreover, in May 1983 we once again publicly presented the new leaders who would strengthen the defending organs of sovereignty and legality.

We have mentioned these facts only to note the vital importance that our state confers on the question of legality and respect for the individual rights of the citizens. However, over the past few months we began to observe that some of the structures which should have guaranteed the law were themselves carrying out violations which began to cause a certain psychological instability in the citizens. These were the findings of the 3d session of the Central Committee and the 12th session of the People's Assembly. Decisions were taken urging the competent lawful structures to adopt adequate measures to restore legality to its true revolutionary context.

Even more recently, on 12 May we analyzed this problem with the residents of the city of Maputo and dealt with the questions which concerned all the Mozambican people.

In Nampula, after profound debate, the Political Bureau decided that we should not remain deaf to the appeals and voices of the people. Therefore, we raised the issue at a public meeting with the Nampula residents. This resulted in the appointment of new ministers to the portfolios of the interior, security, and justice to implement the decisions of the Central Committee and the People's Assembly in sessions held in April. It is imperative that the new leaders — we repeat — it is imperative that the new leaders should know how to firmly apply the principles of our party in their sectors.

It is necessary that the Ministry of the Interior police agent be severe in the repression of delinquents and that, accordingly, he knows how to defend the rights and property of the citizens. The police agent must know the rules of civic conduct, and specifically know his mission in detail when he is in public places — at the market, cinema houses, public buildings, diplomatic missions, and on patrol. The police agent must know how to correctly deal with a child, a lady, or an old person. He must know how to deal with a truly distressed citizen who has been raped by a delinquent and goes to the police to request support and aid. The police agent must know the officials of our government, party, and state and how to go about in his contacts with them. The police, in their noble mission of guaranteeing law and public order, must scrupulously respect the rights of the citizens while always acting with necessary solemnity and efficiency, be it in the prevention, investigation, and preparation of cases, or in the repression of delinquents.

The Ministry of the Interior should ensure that the methods of constantly checking on the activities of each of its members is a continuing practice in its organization. Checking on and controlling our police and their agents who are in permanent contact with the people should ensure that the activities of each of its members are correct.

The main mission of the National People's Security Service is to prevent attempted crimes against the security of the state. Its main target must be the ideological and political enemies of our revolution and socialism, and the agents fomenting the sabotage of our economy. Security is a complex and a delicate task which requires knowledge and culture, ideological firmness, and ruthlessness to correctly distinguish those who are the enemies of the revolution. All the agents at all levels of the police and security forces must adopt the habit of permanent study in order to heighten their knowledge. They must deeply understand the people's problems, and increase their class awareness in order to better serve the people and the revolution.

Illegality and injustice have affected various sectors of our society, with a negative impact on the normal functioning of some of the organizations of the state apparatus, hampering their operation in some instances, as well as causing heavy losses to the country's economy. This has particularly been felt in the Ministry of Mineral Resources. In this context it was decided to carry out the reorganization of the leadership, functions and structures of the Ministry of Mineral Resources and integrate it with the coal and hydrocarbons sectors. This is aimed at guaranteeing sole leadership of the geological activities and exploration of mineral resources. This leadership must be able to create a new atmosphere of confidence and a will to work, while rehabilitating and developing the sector so that the mineral resources will be a source of foreign currency and significantly contribute to the national economy. The appointment of a new official to this sector must necessarily constitute a new stage in the heightening of leadership quality and control, as well as work efficiency. Do not deviate from the main targets of our fight. Do not shift the muzzles of our weapons from the main target: reaction, counterrevolution, criminality, deliquency, and above all the armed bandits.

The appointment of two new deputy ministers for the Ministry of Education is a measure aimed at strengthening the management and effectiveness of our national education system. It is at schools that we forge the new man who knows society and transforms it for his own benefit. The school must constitute the base for the people to take over power. Education must not be confused with mere instruction. Education also means to encourage and mold the citizen, as if he was still fresh clay, to instill civic principles and patriotic pride, and heighten Mozambican personality and culture. Habits such as hygiene, organization, and keeping personal belongings tidy, courtesy and respect for elderly people, study, willingness to learn, and the pleasure of research are acquired and developed right from the early stages of one's life. Therefore, primary education is the cornerstone for all education. The Ministry of Education should know how to give priority to the primary education sector. It is necessary that our primary schools function correctly. The Ministry of Education is one of the sectors that gets most of the funds allocated by the state budget. The strengthening of the Ministry of Education is also designed to guarantee that there is a correct management of those funds.

In 1982, at a meeting with war veterans in the city of Beira, we concluded that it was necessary to create a Secretariat of State for War Veterans. The priority task that we had to carry out in the framework of defense and security and the human resources that we had to employ in those tasks prevented us from tackling that issue earlier. We have thus created the Secretariat of State of War Veterans and appointed its secretary of state.

War veterans constitute an example and historic force whose active patriotic contribution is indispensable to the continuation of the Mozambican revolution. The Secretariat of State of War Veterans has the responsibility for organizing and assisting the war veterans by promoting their integration in national tasks, solving their social problems, and supporting the widows and orphans of war veterans.

We have started, in the framework for the implementation of the fourth party congress decisions, the practice of appointing Political Bureau members as leaders of provinces that required a strengthened leadership.

In 1979, we decide to transform Niassa into a model of the fight against underdevelopment, and launched actions, the results of which have begun to be felt. However, there is a need to strengthen what has already been achieved and guarantee the fastest use of the potential available in Niassa and rapid completion of the projects there.

As part of this goal we must correctly mobilize, organize, employ, and develop not only the human resources available in Niassa Province, but also those who have been flocking into this beautiful province from various parts of the country. In Niassa we want to build progress and material and spiritual well-being by forging the Mozambican nation in the diversity that materially and culturally unites and enriches us.

We have also appointed the governor of Tete Province, whose absence had been felt since the previous governor was relieved of his duties.

Dear comrades, yours are great responsibilities because of the profoundness of the political meaning of this government reshuffle. It is a reshuffle which demanded from us great courage. It was a popular demand.

It is through continuous learning and permanent contact with the people, from whom you acquire inspiration and strength, that you will find the solutions for the problems that you will face. The mission is difficult, but the people trust you and that is why they expect you to assume this new mission with sacrifice, dedication, love, and wisdom. We wish you all the best of successes in the carrying out of your duties.

The struggle continues. The revolution will win. Socialism will triumph. Many thanks to you all. [applause]

Reports of Talks With 'Bandits' Criticized

MB221039 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] For some years now the Third World countries have been struggling for the establishment of a new world information order. Such an order would present an accurate and balanced picture of development in the Third World, seen as far as possible through the eyes of its own people. This is not a demand for government's control of all news from the Third World, nor is it a rejection of the right of foreign correspondents from the developed countries to report from the poor countries. It is a demand to end a situation in which Africa, for example, is presented to the rest of the world only through the eyes of correspondents from Europe and North America. It is a demand to end a situation in which even African countries themselves learn about each other through news or analysis filtered through bureaus in London, Paris, or New York.

Some advances have been made in this respect, especially in Africa. The continent now has its own federated news network, the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, which supplies many countries in Africa and overseas with news and views from an African perspective. Certain Western news media seem to be reacting in another negative way to the [words indistinct], turning as much as possible to non-African sources for news about Africa. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with selecting African-related news outside the continent as long as (?it is actually) done with honesty and professional integrity. But a certain caution surely has to be exercised, especially on matters relating to violence and death.

This week a Portuguese citizen in Lisbon made the claim that the Mozambican authorities had entered into negotiations with the bandit gunmen who have been carrying out acts of terror in Mozambique. Certain Western news agencies disseminated this story around the world. Some of them, feeling perchance that Mozambique might ridicule the story, added that possibly dissident military officers, rather than the government itself, might be involved. In other words, the story has been put up in such a fashion that any reply from Mozambique would merely serve to confirm that something was wrong. Yet many Western news organizations published or broadcast this quite unsubstantiated report as though it were fact. Would they have done the same if Zambians in Lusaka had declared that Maputo's government had entered into negotiations with the IRA? Of course, they would not.

Incidents such as these show that a large section of the Western news media does not react with a sufficiently critical journalistic sense when it comes to dealing with Third World questions. This is one more reason why African and other Third World countries must improve their own journalistic integrity and professionalism and push ahead to building a new international information order based on truth and the interests of our peoples.

Machel Receives New Cuban, Nigerian Envoys

MB211327 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] President Samora Machel this morning received in separate ceremonies the credentials of the new ambassadors of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Socialist Republic of Cuba, respectively A. Adegbite and Manuel Torres Muniz. At the two ceremonies the Mozambican head of state spoke of the links of friendship and cooperation that unite the Mozambican people with the peoples of those countries. President Samora Machel also expressed the desire to see the strengthening of such relations. Daniel Mbanze, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended both ceremonies.

NAMIBIA

Court Dismisses Action To Release Detainees

MB221813 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1732 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Windhoek, June 22, SAPA — The case in which three SWA/Namibian bishops challenged South African authorities for the release or discharge of 37 SWAPO detainees was today dismissed by the Windhoek Supreme Court.

The action stems from the detention of 37 SWAPO members captured during a cross-border, "pre-emptive" strike by the South African Defence Force at Cassinga in southern Angola in May 1978. They had been detained at the Mariental detention camp until last month.

The three church leaders are Bishop James Naupande Kauluma, head of the Anglican church in SWA/Namibia, the Most Reverend Bonafatius Hausiku of the Roman Catholic Church and Bishop Cleopas Dumeni of the powerful Ovambo-Kavango Church of SWA/Namibia.

Jointly, through legal counsel, they demanded the immediate release of the 37, or alternatively, that they appear in a competent court of law.

The 37 had been detained under the provisions of security proclamation AG 9 of 1977 as amended by section two of AG 27 of 1979.

The bishops, and relatives of some of the detainees, argued that the "seizure" and subsequent detention of the 37 was the "function of the South African Defence Force in terms of Act 44 of 1957 and that it was contrary to the rule of international law and the laws of the territory."

The bishops and others had taken to court the South African minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, the military commander of the SWA Territory Force, General George Meiring, and the SWA/Namibian Administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

Shortly after the notice of appeal for the release of the 37 by the bishops, the South African minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, issued a "special certificate" halting all further action geared towards the release of the detainees by the bishops.

Today, the Supreme Court, before Mr Justice Johan Strydom, delivered verdict supporting the validity of the right of the South African minister of justice when he had issued the prohibitive certificate last month.

Yesterday, the Supreme Court also dismissed with all costs an action initiated by a 22-year-old SWA/Namibian against conscription into the SWA Territory Force for military training before the independence of SWA/Namibia. Mr Eric Binga, who comes from the deserted, poverty-stricken, waste lands of the deep south, had brought action through legal counsel against the authorities in the territory, alleging that the South African parliament "has no power" to make laws forcing SWA/Namibians to be liable for military call-up before the territory's independence.

Both Mr Binga and the three bishops have appealed to the South African appelate division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein.

SWAPO's Nujoma Scores Linkage on Arrival in Cuba

MB240545 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpt] In Havana yesterday, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma once again condemned the Reagan administration's attempts to link the issue of Namibia's independence with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

At a press conference held in the Cuban capital, where he arrived yesterday for a working and friendly visit, Sam Nujoma stressed that the presence of the Cuban contingent in Angola is solely an issue between the two sovereign countries and has nothing to do with the independence of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the Army of the racist Pretoria regime. SWAPO totally supports Cuba's solidarity gesture and rejects the U.S. and South African attempts to blame Cuba and Angola for the failure of the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution on the withdrawal of the troops of the racist regime from the Namibian territory, said Sam Nujoma.

In his statements, the SWAPO president said that the Namibian patriots are not only fighting the South African racists, but also U.S. imperialism, which supports the Zionists in the Middle East and the bloody dictatorial regimes in Central America. Sam Nujoma concluded the press conference by stating that the racists are using the same chemical and bacteriological weapons against the Namibian patriots that the U.S. aggressors used in their foolhardy adventure in Vietnam.

More on Nujoma Comments

MB240610 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 23 Jun 84

[Text] Havana, 23 Jun (ANGOP) — Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, yesterday arrived in Havana for a courtesy and working visit on an invitation from Fidel Castro, the Cuban president. Upon his arrival in Havana, Nujoma said that North America's regional conference against apartheid — which ended last Tuesday in New York — constitutes a defeat for the South African regime and a stimulus to the Namibian people's struggle for independence.

He also stressed that the participants at that conference had condemned South Africa's attempts to find international support for its apartheid policy. Nujoma then spoke of Pieter Botha's recent tour of Western Europe, and expressed his belief that it had been a failure. In conclusion, the president of SWAPO added that despite the fact that Botha was not officially received in some of the capitals he visited, his tour was ultimately highlighted by the organization of various antiapartheid demonstrations.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Details on Release of CSSR Hostages

MB221456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Johannesburg, June 22, SAPA — Twenty Czechoslovak hostages released by the Angolan UNITA rebel movement this morning after having spent 15 months in captivity after a forced 1200 km march through the Angolan bush, arrived in Johannesburg this afternoon on the first leg of their flight to freedom.

The group, which was handed over to International Red Cross officials at an undisclosed venue in the southern Angolan bush, were accompanied by the Czechoslovak deputy foreign minister, Mr Stanislav Svoboda, who arrived in Angola this week to finalise the hostages' release after months of protracted negotiations between UNITA and the Czechoslovak Government.

The hostages, who arrived at Jan Smuts airport in a C130 Hercules plane chartered by the International Red Cross, were due to fly to Kinshasa later this afternoon on the second leg of their home journey.

The Czechoslovaks were among 66 Czechs and 20 Portuguese captured by UNITA during a raid on an industrial complex at Alto Catumbela in western Angola in March last year.

One of the Czechs captured in the raid died during the forced march. The other 45 of the Czechs — mainly women and children — and the Portuguese captives, were released in June last year.

Mr Svoboda said the only condition attached to the hostages' release today had been that a senior Czechoslovak Government official come to Angola to talk to the UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi.

"There were no other conditions and the release was procured strictly on humanitarian grounds," the minister said through a French-speaking interpreter.

He added that Dr Savimbi had given him a general impression of the situation in Angola and in southern Africa. He said the meeting had taken place at UNITA's headquarters at Jamba in southeastern Angola.

Mr Svoboda, who was given transit rights in South Africa during his passage to and from Angola, studiously avoided expressing an opinion about UNITA and gave no indication that his visit to Angola heralded a change of heart on the part of the Czechoslovak Government toward UNITA, stressing that his government enjoyed good relations with the MPLA government.

Political observers, however, viewed Mr Svoboda's visit as something of a diplomatic coup for UNITA, which the Czechoslovak Government, like other communist states, have previously described as a puppet of South Africa.

They pointed out that UNITA's talks with the Czechoslovak deputy minister were probably the rebel movement's first contact with a communist bloc state.

Mr Svoboda said he had had no contact with the South African Government during his African visit.

"But I would like to openly thank the government here for helping us in this humanitarian task," he said.

He mentioned that the Czechoslovak Government had been in contact with several African states recently, but he refused to elaborate, saying only that Czechoslovakia did not support interference and thought that southern African states should resolve their own problems.

Asked about the situation in SWA/Namibia, he said his government believed the SWA/Namibian independence problems should be resolved "on the floor" of the United Nations.

"But if African states have other alternatives, we will not interfere."

The hostages said conditions in the UNITA camp where they had been detained had been tough, but said that under the circumstances, they had been well-treated by the rebel movement.

One hostage, Mr Alexander Ivan, told a press conference at the airport:

"One could hardly be pleased about being a prisoner, bearing in mind the conditions we were kept under. But in all fairness, we were never tortured or denied food." He said he had to undergo surgery for a double hernia caused by the strain of the forced 1200 km march through the Angolan bush after their capture. The operation had been carried out under "Bush conditions."

"Naturally, I felt very low before and after the operation, and there were times that I did not think I would come out of it alive," Mr Ivan said.

The Czechs, he said, had been taken hostage after a shootout between UNITA guerrillas and MPLA forces at Alto Catunbela. They were then marched in two groups through the bush to a UNITA base somewhere in southern Angola. The hostages were divided into two groups, with the men mainly forming an advance party and the women and children following behind in a second group.

The journey had taken several months, he said. The hostages were detained in several UNITA camps during their captivity, spending the last few months of their detention at UNITA's headquarters at Jamba.

For the first few months, the hostages were kept in isolation, with two people to a hut, and were not allowed contact with one another. During the last few months they had been allowed to mingle with other hostages, and had passed the time playing chess and cards.

The hostages were given refreshments at Jan Smuts airport today while their plane was being refuelled for the flight to Kinshasa. Some of the hostages were attired in maroon track-suits donated by the Red Cross. Earlier this week the Red Cross sent a food consignment to Jamba for the hostages.

Commentary Refutes Jackson on Lives of Blacks

MB221804 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "Black South Africans"]

[Text] This week Mr Jesse Jackson, one of the Democratic Party hopefuls for the presidential elections in the United States in November, said the black people in South Africa lived and worked in conditions of slavery. Expressing similar, though more muted, sentiments, the Democratic Party's election manifesto proposed punitive economic measures against South Africa. And at yet another anti-apartheid conference, the renowned Mr Andy Young also deplored the complete lack of change in the socioeconomic circumstances of black South Africans.

These are grave charges. South Africa has to take them seriously, and not only because of the detrimental effect economic sanctions would have on the country itself and on southern Africa as a whole. They also raise fundamental humanitarian and political questions to which no South African can remain indifferent. It is axiomatic in the country's politics that rapid economic growth is a precondition for political solutions that promote individual freedom and opportunity, community security, and national stability. And rapid economic growth necessarily implies the greater involvement of all communities — but especially the blacks — in economic life, which may be measured by marked improvement in the socioeconomic conditions of black people. If such improvements are not discernable, as this week's critics claim, then things are also going seriously wrong politically.

By an ironic coincidence, two senior American journalists with considerable experience of South Africa also published reports this week on exactly the same question. Both have recently visited South Africa after an absence of some years. Their first-hand observations — compared with those of politicians formulating election tactics back in Washington — must therefore carry some weight. Do they discern any change?

A report in the *WALL STREET JOURNAL*, America's most widely read newspaper, comments: The contrast to a visitor after 9 years is palpable. The report remarks on the obvious visible indicators: blacks are better dressed and are spending more, housing has improved, and facilities have become integrated. More detailed is a report by (Don McPhail) in *THE ROTARIAN*: The Johannesburg of today is working as an example of social change in South Africa, he says. Describing the changes that have taken place over 20 years, he paints a picture of what amounts to two entirely different societies at the beginning and end of that period, and he concludes: The people of South Africa are finding their own ways of getting on with multiracial life.

In fact, these journalists were merely reporting on what many others have discovered and analyzed in much greater depth:That there is a revolution in lifestyles underway among the black peoples in South Africa. For example, statistics compiled a year ago show that the average black worker doing semiskilled work in industry earns 524 rand a month. Such figures reflect the knowledge, skills, and new attitudes derived from higher levels of education and vocational training and of course, the negotiating power it contains in a freely organized labor dispensation. And they are reflected in turn in new patterns of living, house ownership, the social norms, and recreational habits of an urban middle class, and conspicuously increased consumer spending. The rate of urbanization among blacks is now the highest in Africa. South Africa and its peoples are in a ferment of replanning and preparation, both in the lives of individuals and in macroeconomic activities. Its purposes are to promote security and prosperity, strengthen unity of its peoples through accomodation of their diversity, and widenen the horizons of individual freedom. The foundations are beign well laid. As Dr Chester Crocker has said: Those who claim not to discern them — the cosmetic chorus [as heard] — have simply missed the boat.

National Party Admits False Report on Treurnicht

MB221434 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The National Party [NP] has admitted it published false information about the leader of an opposition party and the NP has undertaken to publish a full correction in English and Afrikaans newspapers in all South African provinces.

The original NP article said Conservative Party [CP] leader Andries Treurnicht had once allowed the son of Transkei leader Kaiser Matanzima to stay in a Cape Town University residence. The CP threatened to take legal action and after a full day of discussion, the NP finally admitted its error late last night.

Buthelezi Cites Inkatha Policy Decisions

MB231220 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The chief minister of Kwazulu and chairman of the Inkatha movement, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says Inkatha policy decision making must always be geared to both the needs of Inkatha and the needs of the entire country.

Speaking at Ulundi on the eve of Inkatha's 10th annual conference he said that those who opted for armed struggle in South Africa were involving themselves in tragic misconceptions about the nature of South Africa. Chief Buthelezi said that his movement pursued democratic opposition to the government's policy regarding the different peoples in the country.

Le Grange Announces Arrests of ANC 'Terrorists'

MB221429 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of police and prisons [title as heard], Mr Louis le Grange, has announced that 18 highly trained ANC terrorists have been arrested by the police since 16 March this year and that 7 have been killed in armed clashes with police.

Speaking at a Police College passing out parade in Pretoria, he said that several arms caches had been found in follow-up operations. Giving details of new types of arms found in South Africa for the first time, the minister said these included a so-called cake bomb containing a 10 kg explosive charge and shrapnel consisting of nails, bolts, and pieces of metal, a small limpet mine, and a small antipersonnel mine. The caches had also included 11 Soviet-made demolition mines with a 53 kg charge, 26 limpet mines, 5 antipersonnel mines, 52 blocks of TNT, handgrenades, AK-47 rifles, 9 mm pistols, and a rocket launcher.

Mr Le Grange said some of the arrested ANC terrorists were positively linked to acts of terror dating back to April 1981. Several people who had aided and supported the ANC were being detained. The minister said the recent terrorist attacks in Durban, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, and Bethal could be regarded as a desperate face-saving attempt by the ANC after the signing of the Nkomati Accord and the establishment of a better mutual understanding on security matters in Southern Africa.

Mr Le Grange said the desperate position of trained ANC members in Mozambique had compelled the organization to send a number of terrorists to South Africa as quickly as possible. The police, however, had been prepared for such a move and their success had been due largely to support by the general public.

Mr Le Grange criticized allegations by the South-West African Bar Council of atrocities by members of the Koevoet Police Counterinsurgency Unit. He pointed out that since 1975, more than 376 blacks and 17 whites had been murdered by SWAPO in the territory but that the Bar Council had for the sake of convenience ignored SWAPO's heinous crimes.

He said the fact of the matter was that until now only four Koevoet members had been found guilty of crimes in a court of law, three of them for common assault and the other for pointing a firearm. Mr Le Grange pointed out that Koevoet had been involved in more than 720 skirmishes with SWAPO terrorists and that more than 1600 insurgents had been killed. Arms to the value of more than 4 million rand had been confiscated. Mr Le Grange said that with an acknowledged member and supporter of SWAPO within its ranks, the question which inevitably arose was how objective the council was in its presentation of evidence and where the council's sympathies lay.

ANC Charges RSA plans To Assassinate ANC Leaders

MB250600 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has said South Africa is planning to assassinate its leaders. According to a statement released by its headquarters in Lusaka, the organization learned from reliable sources that Pieter Botha, the South African prime minister, and his generals are hatching plans to assassinate the leadership of the ANC.

SWAZILAND

'Senior' Official Unhappy With RSA on Land Deal

MB210702 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Swaziland is dissatisfied with South Africa's stance concerning the future of their proposed land deal. Yesterday Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said Ingwavuma and Kangwane would not be incorporated into Swaziland without the support of the people concerned. A senior Swazi official, who was not named, says Botha's statement had in his words: set the clock back a hundred years. He said it was the fervent hope of the late King Sobhuza that Swaziland be reunified, but the government's statement had now prevented these moves.

The official also said that the Swazi cabinet was extremely concerned over the decision to dissolve the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry, which had been set up to look into the advisability of incorporation. However, there has been no official comment from the Swazi Government on the latest developments.

Bhekimpi Rules Out Talks with KwaZulu, KaNgwane

MB220944 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jun 84 p 2

[By Patrick Aurence, political editor]

[Text] Mbabane — The government and people of Swaziland stood four-square behind the claims to KaNgwane and Ingwavuma raised by the late King Sobhuza, the Swazi prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, said yesterday.

"We have not shifted an inch," Prince Bhekimpi told the *RAND DAILY MAIL* in an exclusive interview.

Prince Bhekimpi, who has been in the forefront of the campaign for the "restoration" of territory which formed part of the Greater Swaziland of the last century, ruled out direct talks between the Swaziland Government and the KaNgwane and KwaZulu authorities.

As the Swaziland Government had not been formally informed by Pretoria of the decision to dissolve the Rumpff Commission, he could not comment officially on the decision, Prince Bhekimpi said.

The Rumpff Commission was established in 1982 to investigate the dispute over KaNgwane and Ingwavuma between Swaziland and the administrations of KaNgwane and KwaZulu (under whose jurisdiction Ingwavuma falls).

Immediately after dissolution of the commission the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, declared that the dispute was a matter for the three parties involved — Swaziland, KaNgwane and KwaZulu — to resolve through direct talks.

Reiterating that Swaziland had not been informed officially of Pretoria's decision, Prime Minister Bhekimpi said: "As the government of a sovereign state we do not react to what we read in the papers...there is nothing we can say officially."

But, once Swaziland was formally told of the latest development "there are certain questions and issues which we want to raise with the South African Government, and not with the regional administrations of KaNgwane and KwaZulu".

Prince Bhekimpi went on to spell out the stance of Swaziland, as defined by King Sobhuza, on the controversial question of Swaziland accepting all South African-born Swazis as its nationals in return for repossession of its lost territory.

King Sobhuza wanted to negotiate "border adjustment" with South Africa first, and only when that was settled could there be discussion about the people who would return with the land.

"Even the present Swazi leadership is firm on that," Prince Bhekimpi said.

On the attitude of member states of the Organisation of African Unity towards Swaziland's land claims, Prince Bhekimpi said: "We have received support from a number of African leaders. We sincerely hope there will not be opposition, except perhaps from a few who feel they cannot give us 100 per cent support."

Turning to the attitude of his government to the ANC, Prince Bhekimpi accused the ANC of breaking an agreement with King Sobhuza not to allow its exiled members to bring weapons of war into Swaziland.

"Refugees are still accepted by Swaziland, no matter where they come from. But we connot allow those who break the conditions of acceptance to stay."

ZIMBABWE

Home Minister Discusses Extending Ban on ZAPU

MB241200 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] The ban of ZAPU meetings imposed in the Midlands and Mashonaland West Provinces will be extended to other provinces if the minority party continues to support dissidents.

The minister of home affairs, Comrade Simbi Mubako, told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation [ZBC] that several people had been picked up for questioning by the police in connection with the killings and injuries of people during the recent demonstration demanding the total ban of ZAPU.

Comrade Mubako also disclosed to the ZBC that a number of bandits trained in South Africa had been captured by security forces while trying to sneak back into the country. The bandits, who include ex-Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army [ZIPRA] and former auxilaries of the Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Congress, will soon appear in court. The minister also disclosed that the Botswana Government has repatriated a number of ex-ZIPRA dissidents who had fled to seek sanctuary there.

Official Says Violence 'Will Not Be Tolerated'

MB250751 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Demonstrators who cause death or injury will not escape the firm hand of the law. The minister of state for political affairs and provincial development coordination, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, gave this warning at a rally in Bulawayo yesterday. The minister said protests similar to the ones staged recently in the Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces where death and injuries took place will not be tolerated, and the full force of the law will be brought to bear on wrongdoers without mercy. He also reminded all political parties that they have no right whatsoever to tell the government which organization should be prohibited or whom to arrest. The government has efficient machinery to deal with such matters.

Speaking at the same rally, the minister of transport, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, appealed to all Zimbabweans to avoid devisive tendencies and cooperate in the development of the country. Comrade Ushewokunze emphasised that in this way they will consolidate their independence.

Minister Accuses Nkomo of 'Murder' Campaign

MB251035 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] In a television interview in Harare, the Zimbabwean minister of justice, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, accused Mr Joshua Nkomo and his ZAPU party of masterminding a murder campaign against prominent officials and supporters of the ruling ZANU-PF party. He said demonstrations by government supporters against minority parties had been amazingly peaceful. Government supporters had been goaded into holding the demonstrations, he said, because whereever ZAPU operated, dissident killers were aided and sheltered.